The New-York Times.

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THE ORANGE EXCITEMENT IN CANADA.

The Royal Party Refuse to Land at Belleville, and Proceed to Coburg.

THIRTY THOUSAND PEOPLE DISAPPOINTED

The Duke of Newcastle Advised to Land and Shut his Eyes, but he is Determined not to be Bullied.

NO ORANGE DEMONSTRATION AT COBURG.

THE STATE OF THINGS AT TORONTO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BELLEVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 6.

The Orangemen here desired an amicable adjustment of the difficulties, but at midnight the party came from Kingston by boat, and was determined to have an Orange procession. The Mayor learned from the leaders this morning that they would back up the brethren in Kingston, and he went on board to inform the Prince, who determined not to land.

The steamer left at 10 o'clock for Coburg, where she is expected to arrive late to-night.

Mayor HOPE made a speech to the people on his return, and said that the majority, even of Orangemen here wished to remain quiet, and nineteen-twentieths of the community also wished them to. The people were loyal. They had decorated the streets, and assembled in multitudes. The people then gave three cheers for the Queen, and three for the Prince of Wales. They shouted heartily, and then cheered the Mayor.

Mr. WALBRIDGE, the member of Parliament here, shakes his head sorrowfully, and says it is a pity that the people here, who once turned away their King's enemies, should now turn away their future King. Twenty thousand people are in town, and regret is the prevalent feeling.

The Orangemen, though not very numerous, continue to parade the streets with fifes and drums. The ladies, especially, are much disappointed.

In Coburg, where the Prince has twice declined to go to a ball, he now says he will go if he lands. He expects to bring round the men by means of curtain lectures from the ladies.

11 o'clock A. M.—A meeting of about two thousand Orangemen has just been held in front of the principal hotel. WILLIS, the County master, has been making a harangue, talking about loyalty, fidelity, &c. Three cheers were given for the Queen, three for GARIBALDI, and three groans for NEWCASTLE.

Hon. Mr. MURRAY, Member for the Division, advised the Duke this morning to shut his eyes and come ashore, where he would hear 30,000 people loyally shouting. He was satisfied there had been a gross mistake somewhere. NEWCASTLE said he was determined not to be bullied. H.

THE PRINCE'S ARRIVAL AT COBURG.

COBURG, C. W., Thursday, Sept. 6, 10 o'clock P. M.

The Prince would have reached this place at 3 o'clock P. M., had he landed at Belleville and come by rail, and extensive preparations were made at the station to receive him. A platform was erected, and several thousand people waited there until the ordinary trains from Belleville came in, and the news of his going by steamer became generally known; when the crowd repaired to the wharf.

The Prince's steamer did not come in until 9 o'clock, when a salute was fired, the bands played and the assembled multitude cheered, just as though there had been no disturbance at Kingston and Belleville.

Hon. Mr. SMITH and Mr. ROSE went on board, and it was shortly announced that the Prince would land at 10 o'clock, and go to receive addresses on the platform in front of the City Hall. The ball-room had been reported against as unsafe, where the people could not dance unless shores were put underneath to support it. This is being done.

The Prince stays to-night in the house of Hon. SIDNEY SMITH. The town is illuminated, and there is not the slightest danger of any disturbance by the Orangemen.

The gas-house has been on fire, and there was danger of the town being left in darkness, but the flames were subdued.

The Prince goes to Peterboro to-morrow at 8 A. M., and returns by Port Hope, where he lunches, and thence to Toronto. There is no likelihood of any further disturbance up West. H.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BELLEVILLE, C. W., Thursday, Sept. 6.

Upon the arrival of the Prince of Wales from Kingston, the Orangemen turned out to receive him, but he refused to land, and left for Coburg this forenoon. Thousands of people had congregated to receive him and were greatly disappointed at his not landing.

COBURG, C. W., Thursday, Sept. 6.

The Prince arrived here at 9 o'clock this evening. There were no signs of an Orange demonstration. He attends a ball to-night and sleeps in the Postmaster-General's house. The ball-room is reported unsafe and is being propped up. The gas-house took fire this evening, and there was a prospect at one time of the town being left in darkness, but the fire was finally got under.

THE DUKE AND THE ORANGEMEN.

DETAILS OF THE DIFFICULTIES AT KINGSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, C. W., Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1860.

The Orange Society, to whose feud with the Catholics the troubles here are due, is not native to Canadian soil, but has been transplanted hither, with all its bloody history, its association with the wrongs and the warfare of a bygone age, from Ireland. A man still living claims to have brought to this part of the New World the first Orange Charter, and he is a person of notoriously bad character, rejoicing in the name of OGLE R. GOWAN. He is said to have placed a pen in the hand of his dead father, and to have directed the lifeless fingers in signing a forged will—having first placed a fly between the bound-up jaws, so that he might swear there was life in the body. His latest indictment, before the Police Court, was only three months ago, when he was charged with committing a rape on the persons of two young girls. Owing to the previous bad reputation of one of these, and the spiriting away of the other, the prosecution fell through, but the belief in the man's guilt is none the less firm among the people. I think it was NEWCASTLE himself, certainly it was one of the Ministers of State in England, who once mentioned this man's name in a dispatch as having left Ireland for his country's good. Perhaps this may be at the bottom of the present trouble, for GOWAN, who is a member of Parliament for Leeds and Grenville, which is a so-called "Orange Constituency," and has considerable influence with at least half the 60,000 Orangemen of Canada, is a most vindictive and revengeful fellow.

This is not the first of the troubles brought about by the Orange Society here. Several times, within a year or two, fights have taken place in various portions of the country, and men have been killed. But although the blame rests chiefly with the Orangemen, whose organization is as much aggressive as defensive, whatever they may say to the contrary, the Catholics are not much less guilty of indiscretion in council and violence in action. They are led in this matter by THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE, once a rebel in Ireland, once known to New-York as the editor of *The Celt*, now member of Parliament for the City of Montreal, elected by the votes of its Irish inhabitants. MCGEE, both in and out of Parliament, has been in the habit of making violent speeches against Orangeism and its supporters, and the natural consequence is, not only ill blood, but the rapid increase of the Orange body, and the formation here and there, by the Roman Catholics, of ribbon associations and gun-clubs.

But, after thus blaming both Orangemen and Catholics, it would not be right to exonerate the Prince's advisers. The Duke of Newcastle has raised this difficulty, by stupidly ignoring the fact that the Orange Society is not illegal here in Canada, although it may be in the British Isles. He has interfered with the liberty of action—each for himself—which on this Continent, whether in the great Republic or in the Colonies, we enjoy. Listening to the screams of a few alarmists, he has got himself into trouble with a large portion, perhaps a majority, of the people of Upper Canada. And upon him, as well as the Governor-General, Sir ED. HEAD, who is doubtless at his right hand, rests a heavy responsibility, present and future.

Having telegraphed to you the particulars of the very untoward event of yesterday, I need not add much. The Duke of Newcastle had intimated that the Prince would not land where there was a partisan display of any kind. Here there was a procession of Orangemen, two and two, half a mile long. They were chiefly young boys, with orange collars or ribbons round their necks; some, however, had orange gowns and brandished swords, some had white surplices and carried Bibles, some had scarlet robes, one had ermine trimmings to his costume, some had caps whose tops in shape resembled stars. At their head was a man dressed to imitate King WILLIAM III. at the battle of the Boyne, plumes and all, and mounted on a horse. The assemblage was most variegated, disorderly as a procession, and fearfully dusty. They stood there, opposite the landing, from 2 P. M. until dark; then, passing up the street, under the Orange arch they had erected, they were dismissed for the evening. Of course the Prince did not land.

The City Council, who held a meeting last night, and appointed a Committee to confer with the leaders of the Orange body, met again this morning. The Committee had done nothing, so the Corporation had to proceed by resolution. They drafted one, as follows:

Resolved, That his worship the Mayor be requested to convey to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the extreme regret of this Council, that any circumstances should have taken place to prevent the landing of his Royal Highness in this city on his arrival here. And this Council requests that his Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to land at the place appointed, and receive the address of this city.

Armed with this resolution, Mayor STRANGE went on board the *Kingston*, which was quietly moored at the wharf. Meanwhile, a great crowd had assembled, and prominent among them were wearers of Orange caps and Orange gowns, and a grand procession of Orangemen, longer than before, reached from the ship out of sight. After an hour's conference, however, it was decided that the Prince would not land. And thus, at mail time, the matter stands.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS AT TORONTO.

The Toronto *Leader* comments on the occurrences at Kingston, and says:

"That the Orangemen of Upper Canada have been incited to a more brilliant display in honor of the Prince's visit by the falsely alleged prominence given to Roman Catholicism in the other section of the Province can hardly be denied. But apart from this they believed they were justified in the course they adopted by the action of the Roman Catholic body in Quebec. There there was an Archbishop's arch. Why, reasoned the Orangemen, should they not have an Orange arch in Toronto? Their right to have it very few questioned; the wisdom of having it was another matter. They determined on having an arch, however; they set vigorously to work to erect it, and now it stands almost completed on the main street of the city. We do not suppose they imagined for a moment that their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens would have objected to it. But here they calculated amiss. The Roman Catholics held a mass meeting, declared they would never walk under an arch erected by the Orange body, and named a deputation to wait upon the Duke of Newcastle, to set forth their grievances in due and proper form. This was done. His Grace received the deputation, heard their case, and gave them a reply. The nature of that reply is embodied in a communication forwarded to the Mayor by the Governor-General, or his Secretary—we cannot say which—for we are unable to give it to our readers this morning. We regret this, inasmuch as it would be desirable to have the correct wording of the two letters, and because the non-publication of them may give rise to incorrect surmises and ill-founded deductions. We know the current rumor about town yesterday was that Mr. Mayor WILSON had received a letter from the Governor-General ordering him to stop anything in the shape of a party display. Now, it so happens that the Governor-General did nothing more than inclose the Duke of Newcastle's letter, and request, by himself or his Secretary, that the wishes of the Duke should be carried out. Had we no knowledge of the contents of the letters to His Worship the Mayor, we might presume what the nature of them is from the proceedings of a meeting in Kingston, at which letters from the Duke of Newcastle and His Excellency on the same subject were read. The purport in both cases might reasonably be supposed to be the same; and we believe we are correct in saying they were the same. However, Mr. Mayor WILSON might have obviated any doubt on this score by publishing the communications. But he did not see fit do so. "First, he did, and then he didn't." We think it would have been but a simple act of justice towards His Excellency the Governor-General to publish the letters; but Mr. WILSON had them in his possession, and thought otherwise. We cannot see the object in keeping them secret; but we must charitably suppose Mr. WILSON did all for the best.

As the matter stands at present we cannot conceal from ourselves that appearances are anything but pleasant. The same difficulty presents itself at Kingston as here; and the decision that may be come to in one place will materially affect the course which will be taken in the other. The Orangemen of Kingston had come to no conclusion last night; neither had the Orangemen of Toronto. The case stands thus: In both cities the Orangemen have erected arches. The Roman Catholics object to walk under them. They appeal to the Duke of Newcastle, and he says, distinctly, if the arches are allowed to remain, the Prince will visit your cities, but will not walk under them; if the Orangemen are to appear in the procession in regalia, or wearing party badges, he will deem it expedient not to visit your cities at all. Here is rather an ugly fix it must be admitted; but we hope the difficulty may be averted. In this city, we believe we are correct in stating, the Orangemen have done much to conciliate their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens. They insist on allowing the arch to remain, but have consented that no party colors, nor the words "The Glorious, Pious and Immortal Memory" should be placed upon it. Further, they agree that no party tunes should be played on the occasion. No one will say that in making so many concessions as these, the Orangemen were not actuated by a sincere desire to come to terms with their Roman Catholic friends. But they must remember it is not the Roman Catholic body they have to please. The Duke of Newcastle wishes the Prince to be received in a certain way. Are we willing to receive him in that way or not? Do we show our loyalty more in doing as we may think right—and as, in itself, is absolutely right and proper—or in assenting to the desire of the Duke of Newcastle, who is the Mentor of the Prince, in his journey through this Province, and, as such, has the right to say how he should be received. The Grand Master of the Orange Order, it seems, telegraphed to Kingston to say, "I think it better to comply with the Duke's wish." Will the Orange body follow their Grand Master? Is he disloyal in the course he proposes? No one will say he is. He sees the difficulty of his position. He sees that it is necessary to surrender a portion of what may be justly considered the rights of the party to the prejudices of a portion of the community. Orangemen are not forced to this. The question with them should be, what will best please the Prince and his advisers? And, in the consciousness of their own superior strength and power, they should do whatever will tend to the most general and enthusiastic reception of His Royal Highness. Let it not be said, however great the sacrifice may be, that they were in any way the means of preventing His Royal Highness from visiting the Queen City of the West, a city more like those of the mother-land than any he has yet seen this side of the Atlantic. Let us not be too great sticklers for right where such a consummation is in view. We devoutly hope the matter may be amicably arranged at the meeting of the District Lodge, which is to be held this morning. By the decision which may then be come to Kingston will be guided. Let the Orangemen of Toronto set an example which will be worthy of admiration, and which must extort praise even from their enemies. The thing can be done; let them but say it must, and it will."

The *Colonist*, of the 4th, says:

"The Mayor of Toronto yesterday received a communication from the Governor-General, inclosing a copy of a letter to his Excellency from the Duke of Newcastle, in reference to the contemplated display of emblems and insignia by the Orangemen on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to this city. Our reporters applied to his Worship to be allowed to take a copy of the documents, but he refused his consent, assigning, as a reason for his refusal, that their publication might have the effect of preventing an amicable arrangement. Their purport is, however, well understood to be a positive refusal on the part of his Grace to advise the Prince to appear in any procession, or even to visit any place, where a party display will be made."

The same paper announces that a "Round Robin" had been signed by 27 members of the Opposition, and that it was to be submitted to the Duke of Newcastle. What are the contents of the document it is not informed.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

TORONTO, Thursday, Sept. 6.

At a meeting of the District Lodge, last night, the Orangemen decided to parade by themselves and not interfere with the citizens' reception or procession. There is a difference of opinion whether this will secure the landing of the Prince here, or not.

The streets are crowded to-night, and the arches and decorations are rapidly approaching completion. The Prince is expected to arrive here to-morrow afternoon.

THE PRINCE AT OTTAWA.

HOW HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS SHOT THE SLIDE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Monday, Sept. 3, 1860.

If Queen VICTORIA and the British people had known that the Prince of Wales was to be taken in a "crib" down a "slide," they would not have let him leave old England, always supposing, that is, that they had been informed of the nature of cribs and slides. A crib is nothing more or less than a small raft, and a slide a canal on an incline, by the side of a water-fall, down which a portion of the river rushes rapidly. If timber be sent over a waterfall, it is, of course, somewhat damaged, and a raft descending in that manner would be altogether broken up. But in going over a slide, the cribs shoot down uninjured, and the saving of time and timber is worth a great deal to the lumberer. The process is, however, not at all times free from danger to the men who form the crew, nor is it ever without excitement. With the best management, the cribs sometimes get edged in diagonally between the sides of the channel. The strongest of them will then break up. And, unless the men on board can jump ashore in a hurry, just before it goes to pieces, they, beams of timber and all, are carried away in one wild rush, and if those on them escape drowning, it is a miracle if they get to land without having some bones broken in the jam. Every year some such accidents occur. No wonder then that a vast concourse of people went to the Chandiere on Saturday, to see His Royal Highness shoot the artificial rapid.

Of course the Prince could not be allowed to go alone, for, supposing anything had happened, what a reproach it would have been to Newcastle or the rest to say, "You let your charge go where you dared not accompany him." Thinking, perhaps, of this, the Governor-General, the Duke of Newcastle, Gen. BRUCE—all the suite excepting Earl ST. GERMAINS—went on the Royal crib, and soon the rope which moored it to the boom was loosed. Swiftly it floated towards the first of the three steep shoots, and down it dashed, its forward timber plunging under the water for a moment and throwing up the spray. Quivering, but recovering its level, it then progressed towards the second shoot, and dashed down similarly—the party on it bracing up their nerves and standing firm, lest they should loose their footing. The third rush was less violent, and after it the Prince looked upward to the Chandiere, from above which he had started. Then the people, who had stood about the slide in thousands, cheered, and the excitement came to an end. But the Prince has endeared himself forever to the lumbermen, after his short voyage in that crib. H.

THE PRINCE AND THE CINCINNATIANS.

The following letter has been received by the municipal authorities of Cincinnati:

MONTREAL, Sunday, Aug. 26, 1860.

SIR: I have submitted your letter of the 20th July to His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales. I have the pleasure of informing you that His Royal Highness will visit Cincinnati on his way through the United States. The time of his doing so will probably be between the 25th and the 30th September. I have to thank you for your offer of hospitality, but the Prince is obliged on account of the shortness of time at his disposal, to decline all invitations except that of the President, and he will take rooms at the hotels, during his limited stay in the several cities which he visits. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

NEWCASTLE.

R. M. BISHOP, Esq., Mayor.

THE PRINCE AND THE BERMUDIANS.

THE EXPECTED VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES—HIS STAY, AND WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS TO DO—THE TEASING SUSPENSE—POPULAR ARTICLES OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES—TERRIFIC THUNDER-STORM.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BERMUDA, Friday, Aug. 31, 1860.

The expected visit of the Prince of Wales to this colony is, as you may suppose, the constant topic of conversation in all circles and at all hours of the day. How long shall we have his company? is one of the anxiously asked questions, to which no reply can, as yet, be made. The Royal Yacht Club hopes that it will be afforded time to get up a grand regatta—throwing the sport open to all Bermudian boats of every size and class—the gallant military gentlemen hope they shall have the luck of entertaining him at a sumptuous banquet at their exceedingly pleasant quarters, which overlook the quaint but interesting town of St. George's; the Governor, it is said, hopes he may have time to show His Royal Highness the many points of picturesque beauty, and the numerous curious natural formations which abound here and interest the stranger so intensely; and the ladies hope—especially the young and lovely ones—that there will be two balls instead of one—one they know there will be—so that a greater number of our "sweet seventeens" may have the unparalleled honor of being his partners in the captivating dance. It is all "The Prince, The Prince," wherever you move—but the drawback at present is, we have not yet received the Duke of Newcastle's *positive* intimation that His Royal Highness will assuredly come. This is a kind of suspense which torments the eager ones far more than the excentric twitches of that tormentor—rheumatism. But relief is ardently hoped for by the arrival of the *Eliza Barss*, from New-York, expected here in four or five days hence.

The admirable accounts of the Prince's progress which appear in the NEW-YORK TIMES from your "Special Correspondent" are eagerly read here, and the *Bermudian* newspaper devoted an entire page last week to the graphic sketch of the Halifax celebrations as it appeared from your reporter's pen. Your editorial on "Science and the Weather," in the TIMES of the 9th inst., has attracted considerable notice here, and been copied into both of the local newspapers.

On Sunday, the 26th, a terrific thunder-storm passed over the town of Hamilton in these islands; nothing like it has been witnessed here for more than twenty years. Five most awful crashes followed each other in rapid succession, shaking every house to its foundation. It seemed, for the few moments it raged, that ours was a "doomed city," and that death and destruction would be seen in many places. But one building only was struck by the electric fluid, and that was St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. It happened at the hour of 3 P. M. The church has no spire, but the eastern and western gables have ridges rising a few feet above the roof. It was the apex of the eastern gable where the electric fluid entered; it demolished the pulpit standing at that end, threw the Bible several yards far up the aisle, but left the minister's black silk gown uninjured. It tore one of the large windows completely out, and shattered all the rest. It broke down many yards of ceiling and cracked the walls, and finally darted out of the house in several streams (some say five) through the north and south walls, losing itself in the ground many yards from the church. The hour of Divine service is 4 P. M., and the congregation collect together shortly before that hour. Had the visitation occurred about that time, what an appalling scene of death the eyes of the living would have had to behold; but

"There is a Divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough hew them as we may."

We have been blest with abundant rains since the thunder-storm. The tanks throughout the Island, which were previously but poorly supplied, are now running over with the priceless element. The appearance of the whole group of islands is now singularly beautiful—a robe of the richest emerald covers the whole group to the very water's edge.

Business is very dull. The supply of American breadstuffs, especially superfine flour, is very limited, and our importers don't seem anxious to bring in this much-needed article of consumption.

The American whaling schooner *Palmyra*, Capt. SMITH, 30 months out, with 40 barrels sperm oil, arrived here on the 28th to obtain vegetables. The *Palmyra* will leave in a few days.

The American whaling schooner *Antartic*, Capt. CORNELL, left on the 21st inst. on a cruise.

The brig *Ella Reed*, of and from Philadelphia, bound to Cuba, touched off the south side of these islands yesterday, for a supply of water, and has proceeded on her voyage.

Nothing from the West Indies since my last. Yours truly. ⁂

FIRE AT STATEN ISLAND.—Wednesday night about 8 o'clock, a fire was discovered on board the steam-tug *Maryland*, lying at the public-store dock, Quarantine—and before it could be extinguished, the boat was nearly destroyed. She was an old boat, valued at about $12,000, partly insured.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Attempt at Washington to Bolster up the New-York Democracy.

PLAN FOR A FUSION.

Speech of Senator Douglas at Baltimore.

HE DISCUSSES THE OLD FAMILIAR TOPICS.

SENATOR SEWARD'S TOUR IN THE WEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 6.

The Committee of New-York politicians left for your City this afternoon, to be present at a meeting of the Breckinridge State Central Committee to-morrow. Before leaving they had another conference with President BUCHANAN and the Cabinet, and it was arranged that the Breckinridge Committee should propose to join the fusion in New-York, provided the DOUGLAS men were dropped from the ticket and the Breckinridge men substituted in their places. By this proposition they are to stand or fall. If accepted by the Fusionists, Mr. BUCHANAN pledges the influence of the Administration; but if not, then the whole power of the Administration is to be placed in the hands of the Breckinridge Party, to make best fight they can. GREEN was opposed to any compromise, but Mr. BUCHANAN refused to take the responsibility or electing LINCOLN without first making a show for a fusion, and in this he was supported by Secretaries COBB and THOMPSON. The Committee yielded, and they will lay the arrangement before the State Central Committee at their meeting to-morrow. Neither party here believe the terms will be accepted, and hence the Douglas officeholders in your State may stand from under.

The truth is, the Douglas wing do not regard the Breckinridge strength worth purchasing at any price. Gen. LANE, I understand, is desirous of compromise. The Breckinridge Committee here are completely nonplussed at their candidate taking the stump, as they had been abusing DOUGLAS for the same thing.

DOUGLAS IN BALTIMORE.

His Address to the Democracy in Monument-square.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 6.

Mr. DOUGLAS arrived from Frederick at 4 P. M. He was received at the dépôt by a large concourse of his friends, who enthusiastically cheered him. The crowd followed his carriage to the Gilmore House. On reaching the hotel a copy of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S speech was placed in his hands. He immediately stripped off, and, awaiting his baggage, wrapped himself up in a blanket, and then, lighting a cigar, he read the speech of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE through before dressing himself. At 8 o'clock this evening he was serenaded by the "Blues'" band, and immediately appeared on the lower balcony. He was greeted with cheers, and proceeded with a stentorian voice to address an immense concourse of listeners, being frequently interrupted by cheers.

He returned thanks for the honor shown him. He came not to speak in his own behalf, but to make a plea in behalf of the Union of the States, founded on the faithful enforcement of every provision of the Constitution. He then delivered an eloquent eulogy of the Union. The only mode by which it could be transmitted unimpaired was by maintaining inviolate each provision of the Constitution, as our fathers made it. The obligation was resting on every one to maintain it. So long as they lived under a common Constitution, it must be so construed as to enforce the rights of the people of all the States equally. The rights of the people extended to the people of the Territories, and wherever the American flag waved. An attempt had been made to create the impression that the regular nominees of the Democratic Party were disposed to violate this equality. He paid a tribute to the character of the Monumental City. Equality in the rights of the people of all the States was the fundamental principle of the Government. In regard to the Territories, the people of the South had the same right to carry negroes into the Territories as Northern men had to carry their property, but they go there subject to the local law, whatever it may be. If the local law imposed an enormous tax on a peddler, he should find that out beforehand. If a dealer in brandies and whiskies, he had better find out whether the Maine Liquor law is in operation or not. Before attempting to take negroes into the territories, it would be better to find out what the laws are. He argued to prove that climate and productions regulate the introduction of Slave labor. Slavery was a question of political economy. People bought where they could buy cheapest, and sold where they could get the best price. So in regard to the employment of negro labor: where it was cheapest it would be employed; where white labor was cheapest slave labor would be excluded. But we would find extreme visionary men who, finding Slavery profitable where they lived, wanted to introduce it everywhere. So the extreme visionary men North wanted to exclude it everywhere. Never was a more fatal mistake. The fathers of the Republic knew that in so broad and diversified a country as this, different laws for different localities would be required. Laws suited to rice fields would not suit the lumber regions of Maine. Local legislation, therefore, was left to the State Legislature. If we applied these fundamental principles, there need be no quarrel between Free and Slave States. In Illinois they tried Slavery and found they did not want it, and abolished it. He referred to the ordinance of 1787, and said many good but not very intelligent men believed that ordinance made the Northwest free, and they celebrated the 13th of July, because on that day it was passed. History, however, recorded the undeniable fact that the first Territorial Legislature of Illinois passed an act instituting Slavery in defiance of the prohibition of Congress. Illinois subsequently abolished Slavery—not because of the Abolitionists,—such an animal as Abolitionism did not exist there. They abolished Slavery because it was not profitable. So it would be everywhere. Slavery would be adopted or rejected according to the wishes and interests of the people. An example was now before them in the present condition of the Territories. New-Mexico had adopted Slavery; Kansas had rejected it. Southern fire-eaters, when an organization of the Territories in 1850 was proposed, opposed it on the ground that, if left to the people, they would exclude Slavery. SUMNER, SEWARD, CHASE, and the Free-Soilers North opposed it, because, they said, if left to the people they would establish Slavery. The result proved the fallacy of both these views. New-Mexico established Slavery; Kansas prohibited it. If the people wanted Slavery let them have it. It was their blessing or their curse. If the laws of the Territories referred to were unconstitutional, that question could be tested by making a case and carrying it before the Supreme Court. There could, therefore, be no excuse for Congressional intervention. Hence, the Democratic principle was what it had been for years—non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories. When the Black Republicans proposed, some years ago, to exclude Slavery from the Territories, that action was resisted as a usurpation of power by Congress. The Federal Government had no right to interfere with any domestic relation. No such power was delegated in the Constitution. Congress had power to provide for the rendition of fugitive slaves, because it was provided for in the Constitution, and should be enforced in good faith by every good citizen. He did not care whether the Abolitionists North liked that provision or not; the law must be inforced. [Voice in the crowd, "That's a noble sentiment!" Loud cheers.] The right of a master to his slave was beyond the reach or control of the Federal Government. The founders of the Constitution never intended to intrust the power over Slavery to the Federal Government. He stood himself on that fundamental principle to-day.

He next referred to the Wilmot Proviso as an attempt to enforce an unconstitutional enfringement on the right of the people to govern themselves and to regulate our domestic affairs. He held that the right of the master to his slave was independent of the Federal Goverment by virtue of local laws. Alluding to the Secessionists, he said, that their doctrine was to force Slavery where it was not wanted. They agreed with the Black Republicans in the assertion of the right of Congress to interfere with Slavery; one to force Slavery where people don't want it; the other to abolish it where people do want it. One wants Congress to interfere against the North, and the other against the South. The greatest curse that could befall the country was to have sectional parties, but there was one remedy for sectional strife, the old Democratic creed, non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories, in States, or in the District of Columbia. Then he referred to BRECKINRIDGE'S speech, which, he said, had only been placed in his hands on his arrival here to-night, and to which he proposed briefly to respond. He said, BRECKINRIDGE in defending the action of the Secessionists charged the Front-street Theatre Convention with attempting to foreshow the Democracy a new dogma, and the leader of that dogma of non-intervention. All my friends asked at Charleston was reaffirmation of the Cincinnati Platform, in which BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDE were nominated and elected. That Platform asserted the doctrine of non-intervention. They could not have been elected on any oiher. Now Mr, BRECKINRIDGE tells you that no man is a good Democrat or a friend of the South, who stands where he stood four years ago—that a man who holds this doctrine is no better than an Abolitionist; and that rather than have this dogma recognized, he would prefer to see the Democratic Party broken up. BRECKINRIDGE says that he supported CASS and BUTLER in opposition to Gen. TAYLOR because they represented his principles. CASS had just then written his famous Nicholson letter, supporting this dogma of non-intervention by Congress in the question of Slavery in the Territories, CASS, BRECKINRIDGE and himself were then all in favor of this dogma of non-intervention—they all worked under the same harness. The godlike WEBSTER, the immortal CLAY, and the whole Whig Party were then in favor of the same dogma. It was on this dogma BRECKINRIDGE was elected. In 1856 he (DOUGLAS) went to Kentucky and addressed the people there for three mortal hours on this question of Popular Sovereignty. He explained it to them just as he had explained it this assemblage to-night, and BRECKINRIDGE stood by applauding him as he progressed, and patting him on the back for his efforts in behalf of this dogma. [Cheers and laughter.] In September, 1856, Mr. BRECKENRIDE visited Illinois, and spoke first in behalf of the dogmas, and he explained it so well that he could not restrain himself from expressing his delight by patting him on the back. He declared then that the whole South was sound on the dogma. Now we in Illinois are threatened to be hunted down by the very man we then raised to the Vice-Presidency on this dogma. In alluding to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S speech, he always spoke of it as a stump speech. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE asserts that I am not the regular nominee of the party, but I assure you that I have never descended so low as to accept a nomination from less than one-third of any party, when I was not the first choice of a majority of my party. He would not have alluded to Major BRECKINRIDGE had he not assaulted him in his speech made at Lexington yesterday. He had charged him with a breach of faith in relation to the decision of the Supreme Court. Now he held that no honest man would oppose a decision of the Supreme Court. If Mr. BRECKINRDGE had not been nominated he (DOUGLAS) would have beat LINCOLN in every State but Vermont and Massachusetts.

He then proceeded to repeat his views as expressed at Norfolk, declaring that the election of no man would be a cause for the dissolution of the Union, and he would hang any man who would raise his hand to break up and dissolve this Union as high as Virginia hung JOHN BROWN. He (DOUGLAS,) did not believe that BRECKINRIDGE was a Disunionist, but he did believe that every Disunionist in this Union is a Breckinridge man. [Laughter and applause.]

He concluded by a powerful appeal for the Union. He was for burying Northern Abolitionalism and Southern sectionalism in the same grave. He then returned his thanks for the attention that had been given him, and retired, after speaking for over two hours.

DOUGLAS' CONTEMPLATED MOVEMENTS.

Mr. DOUGLAS speaks at Harrisburgh on Friday night, and at Reading on Saturday. He goes thence East on the way to New-York, omitting Philadelphia until another time. W.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

READING, Penn., Thursday, Sept. 6.

Extensive preparations are making for the reception of Mr. DOUGLAS. He will arrive on Saturday and leave for Philadelphia the same afternoon. A letter has been received by Col. MCLEAN from Mr. DOUGLAS, accepting the invitation to be present at the grand barbecue at Jones Woods in New-York, and assuring him that he will positively be on hand on that occasion, and that he intends to make a speech.

GOV. SEWARD'S TOUR.

From Niagara Falls to Detroit—Interesting Incidents—Southerners in the Senator's party—The Display at Detroit.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1860.

The reception given to Mr. SEWARD last evening, of which the telegraph has already given you some account, reminded me of KOSSUTH'S arrival in New-York in 1851. Some compared it with receptions the Whigs used to give HENRY CLAY in his tours through the Northern States. There is one difference to be remembered in considering the significance of these ovations to the two great statesmen. There was no striking contrast in Mr. CLAY'S case. It was never unpopular to honor him. It was never unpopular and almost a disgrace to be a "Clay man." But how recent the time when to be a "Seward man" required the highest moral courage. And now the applause showered upon him rivals that bestowed upon HENRY CLAY in his palmiest days.

The Canadians were not unmindful of the respect due to Gov. SEWARD. An entire car was placed at his disposal by the Great Western road, and was occupied by his company. At Hamilton a collation was prepared and in readiness for the party on its arrival there; and at other places the people flocked around the car to get a glimpse at Gov. SEWARD. As the train approached Detroit, Committees and friends began to join the company at every station. The arrival of the train at Windsor, and of the ferry-boat at Detroit, was announced by rockets and cannon. The Wide-Awake turn-out was only equaled in its splendor by the hearty enthusiasm of the crowds who lined the streets, and followed the procession. An immense crowd, which no man could number, gathered around the splendid mansion of Senator CHANDLER. The brief addresses of Gov. SEWARD and Gen. NYE raised the enthusiasm to the highest pitch.

One of the most interesting incidents in Mr. SEWARD'S journey was the addition to his party at Suspension Bridge of two Southern gentlemen, one from Mississippi and one from Alabama. The former, Mr. ORR, a brother of the Ex-Speaker, has become one of Mr. SEWARD'S most intimate companions, stopping with him in this city at Senator CHANDLER'S. At Chatham, in Canada, on the route, one of Senator TOOMBS' runaway slaves came into the cars and held a long conversation with the two Southerners. They asked him if he found freedom as much happier than servitude as he anticipated. He assured them he did. They remarked, "You will freeze next Winter." "Not when wood is a dollar a cord, as it is here," he replied. The darkey was evidently a shrewd one, and held his own in the controversy. One of the Southern gentlemen said he would give $1,500 for him in the city of Buffalo and run the risk of getting him back to Georgia.

In spite of the rain fifty thousand people assembled to-day to hear Gov. SEWARD'S speech. Gen. NYE, HOWARD, BLAIR and others spoke to the surplus crowds at a distance from the main stand. The people manifested an intense anxiety to see and hear Gov. SEWARD. And among the crowds and knots of people gathered on the outskirts of the meeting and in the streets, all over the city, the name of "SEWARD" was in everybody's mouth. But the telegraph has already told you all about the great occasion.

To-morrow, Mr, SEWARD goes to Lansing. He has appointments, partially made, until Oct. 2, extending into Kansas.

The people here say if SEWARD had been the candidate there would have been no electoral ticket run against him in Michigan. The appearance and temper of the crowd here to-day would lead one to think this not extravagant. E.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

Address of the Houston State Committee.

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND FRIENDS OF GEN. HOUSTON: Justly indignant at the frauds and violence of National Conventions, resulting from the intrigues of selfish politicians, the independent Democrats of New-York determined, some months since, to exercise their rights, as citizens, by the selection of a Presidential ticket, without the dictation of party. They adopted this unusual course solely in vindication of a principle, and not in mere devotion to the name of a man. They were assured that the unbiased electors of our State and nation desired to enter their testimony against the loose morality of modern politics, manifested by sectional and factional Conventions, by the huckstering of principles, and by the open sale and transfer of partisan votes. They recognized the present time as an auspicious one for a popular protest against corrupt party machinery, and they hoped, to inaugurate, at least, some movement which honest Democrats could indorse as patriotic.

At this juncture, Gen. SAM HOUSTON—known as a sound statesman, and respected alike for his ability, his integrity, and his services to the Republic—appeared as the clear exponent of the sentiment which was working through the popular heart. He denounced the system of political traffic which finds its market at National Conventions, and refused emphatically to allow his name to be used in connection with their action. This position, gallantly assumed by Gen. HOUSTON, drew forth the response of his fellow-citizens in Texas, who at once tendered him a People's nomination for the Presidency. His acceptance thereof, through a public letter, placed him before the country as a popular nominee, at once democratic, national and conservative; and the Independent Democrats of New-York lost no time in responding to their fellow-patriots, the citizens of Texas, by the selection of an electoral ticket favorable to Gen. HOUSTON.

The People's State Committee of New-York now learn with regret that Gen. HOUSTON has withdrawn from his position as the People's candidate. We believe that he would have commanded the suffrages of our independent Democratic masses, and rebuked the corruption of Party Conventions, as ANDREW JACKSON condemned the venality of Congressional caucuses. A political majority might not have crowned the efforts of his friends; but to those who rejoiced in supporting him, as the champion of their principles, "a minority has no terrors."

Nevertheless, fellow-citizens, it is true that, while many sustained Gen. HOUSTON as the embodiment of a popular protest against party tyranny, a larger number adhered to him from personal preference alone, and will now consider themselves free to support other candidates. It is likewise becoming more apparent that, not only the policy of a Convention system, but all other political subjects, minor or national, have become dwarfed by the overshadowing controversy regarding Slavery—an "institution whose existence," in the words of our late candidate, "should never have been brought into national politics." The attempt even longer to ignore this question is futile. The effort to postpone its settlement to the indefinite future is unjust to our posterity, as well as dishonorable to ourselves.

Therefore, we are constrained to accept the withdrawal of Gen. HOUSTON from the Presidential contest as a sacrifice called for by the political exigencies of our day. Holding in abeyance our desire for a popular rebuke of bad men and mischievous party tactics, until such rebuke shall be spontaneous with the Democratic masses, we acquiesce in our candidate's resolution to cast no obstacle in the way of a fair and honorable conflict of opinions on the main issues of this canvass. We regard the "specious dogmas, claptrap platforms and electioneering cant," so justly stigmatized by Gen. HOUSTON, as the products of the same convention machinery which manufactures candidates for our highest offices; and if we could cherish a moment's alarm concerning the destiny of our noble Confederacy of States, which, thank God! we do not, it would be from the ambition of pigmy demagogues perched upon specious "dogmas," or the recklessness of trading politicians, who assume special protection of our Union, rather than from any danger that may arise from the verdict of our people, through their ballot-box, in the constitutional choice of their rulers.

With these remarks, fellow-citizens, the People's State Committee of the friends of Gen. HOUSTON in New-York, resigned the powers intrusted to them. In doing so, they beg leave to acknowledge the warm sympathy and encouragement which they have received from citizens in all parts of the State, and to thank the gentlemen who accepted the position of Electors in attestation of that independent popular principle of which Gen HOUSTON has ever been the exponent. We must mention, also, with satisfaction, the fearless advocacy of the People's movement by an independent Press, and particularly by those sterling journals, the *People's Press*, of Kingston, and the *Highland Democrat*, of Peekskill. It may be our pleasing duty to rally, at some future call, under the standard of the People's sovereignty over parties—a standard which we have endeavored to uphold boldly and truthfully. Till then, let us prepare to take our part and choose our sides with the same patriotic motives that have actuated our support of Gen. HOUSTON. And let us remember now that no middle issue in the present contest is worthy of our countenance. No dishonest combination of politicians, to cheat or be cheated, can claim our aid or toleration. No "claptrap" of pretended danger to the "Union" must blind our perceptions to the danger of intrusting the choice of our next President to a factious Congress, where votes may be purchasable as they are in National Conventions. Cast your votes, fellow-citizens, so that the PEOPLE may elect the President, and thus you will remain true to your principles and to the counsel of SAM HOUSTON, given in these words: *"Let not those who rely upon carrying the election into the House of Representatives deceive themselves. The people have been taught to dread such a consummation."*

Finally, fellow-electors, let us remember that in our capacity as citizens, in various localities, we can do much to oppose corruption, venality, and faction. There are issues certainly before us, which, though small in comparison to national affairs, have yet their specific importance. An unpurchaseable State Legislature, honest incumbents of town and city offices, pure and capable judges, and fitting officers and teachers of our schools—all these demand our personal interest in the coming elections. Let us, as the People's organization, in every district, still exert a power which shall be felt, whenever necessary, in the nomination of good men for local offices.

We remain your fellow-citizens, on behalf of the State Committee.

A. J. H. DUGANNE,
STEPHEN HASBROUCK,
E. W. JOHNSON,
Committee on Address.
A. H. MICKLE,
Chairman Ex. Com., New-York City.
FENELON HASBROUCK,
Chairman State Committee.
E. BROMAALL CHILD, Secretary.

The Union Electoral Ticket.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 6.

The Union and Democratic State Committees have substituted JOHN MUNN, of Utica, on the Electoral ticket, in place of HUNTINGTON. Mr. MUNN has accepted.

Pennsylvania Politics.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Sept. 6.

The District Committees have returned the names of the Electors on the straight Douglas ticket, and the ticket will be published forthwith.

Wisconsin Politics.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Sept. 6.

The Breckinridge State Convention met in this city yesterday; about one hundred and fifty delegates were in attendance, and nominated a full Electoral ticket.

North Carolina Politics.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, Sept. 6.

Gov. WISE did not attend the grand Breckinridge and Lane barbecue in this place to-day, on account of the illness of his wife.

Relief for Syrian Sufferers.

The Committee for the Relief of the Destitute and Suffering in Syria, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:

St. Michael's (Prot. E.) Church	$18 56
J. B. Miller & Co	25 00
Chas. N. Talbot	50 00
Pres. Church, West Galway, Fulton Co. N. Y	15 06
A. R. Van Nest	25 00
B. P	2 00
Mrs. J. E. De Klyn, Yorkville, by Rev. E. C. Botsford	5 00
Wm. Forgay	20 00
F. W. N	5 00
H. J., Albany	2 00
W. T. Doubleday, Delhi, N. Y	4 00
Beaufort	5 00
Reformed Protestant D. Church, Tompkinsville, S. I	31 03
Cash, Bethlehem, Pa.	2 00
Union Church, of Weymouth and Braintree	16 53
C. W. S., Glenns Falls, N. Y	10 00
H. L. Routh & Sons	50 00
A. Student, Govanstown, Md	2 00
A. H. M	10 00
Estelle S	5 00
A Member of St. Paul's	$20 00
Mrs. Bosley, Lakeville, Liv'ton Co	10 00
Through N.Y. Observer	15 00
B. W	5 00
A Friend to the Syrian sufferers	3 00
A Member of the Church of the Holy Communion	100 00
Presbyterian Church, Caldwell, N. J	41 00
J. T. Z	1 00
C. M. R	10 00
A Clerk	1 00
Enfield, No. Ca	5 00
Duclas & Co	15 00
Cash	10 00
H. A	5 00
Associate Reformed Church, Hinston, Ky	10 00
Presbyterian Church, Spencertown, N. Y.	3 00
Clinton Colgrove, Springville, Erie Co, N. Y	2 00
A few friends of the suffering, Washington	5 00
Total	$564 18
Previously acknowledged	$11,494 58
Total	$12,058 76

WM. A. BOOTH, Treasurer, No. 95 Front-street.

LIFE AT SARATOGA.

A Femininity but not a Divinity—There are Giants at Saratoga in these Days—Developments in Relation to a Lady's Understanding—Bootblacks and their Bootless Efforts at Blacking Boots—Fried Potatoes and Advice in Regard to Eating them—Mike Phelan at the Spa.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Congress Hall, Saratoga,
Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1860.

Allow me to introduce you to Miss Flyaway. You may have met her and you may have not; in either event an introduction can be productive of no harm, for I believe you are not obliged to notice watering-place acquaintances elsewhere. If the record of the Family Bible may be relied upon, Miss Flyaway is now in that rather chaotic period of woman's life, commonly known as the "teens." You will readily recognize the age—the innocent grace of girlhood has ended, but the dignified demeanor of womanhood has scarcely begun. She possesses considerable talent for repartee, but acquaintance with the conventionalities of society has not yet tamed it down within becoming bounds. She confounds familiarity of manner with vivacity, and has not yet learned to rightly distinguish between impertinence and wit. In her intense desire to say smart things, she more frequently says rude ones. If she owned a poodle named "Tommy," and in calling "Tommy" a gentleman of that name should inquire if he was addressed, she would probably reply that she meant the other puppy—forgetting that in losing a passive friend she might thus create an active enemy. This unfortunate propensity of hers is much to be lamented, for Flyaway is naturally rather a good girl than otherwise, though in striving to be a wit she loses sight of the fact that it is better to be a lady. Witty women, as a general thing, are eminently disagreeable; and especially so when, instead of wielding a rapier, they knock their masculine opponent down with a bludgeon. When they perceive a folly-down on the faces of their friends, instead of taking it off with the delicate edge of a razor, they are too apt to use a rough piece of iron which irritates and offends. **Longfellow** came very near uttering a truth in writing that what we admire in woman is her affection, not her intellect. The proposition is scarcely to be admitted in its whole length and breadth; yet even in this form it is nearer right than its converse. It is generally the fate of witty women to be unloved. Whenever you see an old maid, unless she has a hump on her back, you may safely conclude that in youth she had a reputation for brilliancy. No man would offer himself to a young lady who'd call him an owl because he looked somewhat serious before asking to be allowed to support her and pay her millinery bills, nor would any man marry a woman when the possibilities and probabilities were that she'd place chestnut-burs on his side of the bed or fill his boots with hot mush in the morning, by way of a joke. If ever you have a lady acquaintance who desires to introduce you to an intimate friend of hers because "she is so original and so witty, that you'll be sure to like her," plead business and respectfully decline the honor, or say that you have no Sunday clothes.

It is to be doubted, whether so many tall men were ever before assembled together as now are at Saratoga. Six-footers are rather the rule than the exception, and a man who has not reached that eminence in life feels his inferiority as palpably as a civilian does when among men in uniform. It is no uncommon thing to see a six-footer standing in the doorway, and another man looking at a pretty face in the ball-room—not over his shoulders, but over his head. After all, however, we of short stature have equal advantages with our taller brethren. They can hear thunder a little more distinctly than we, but then we can hear those charming low notes played by the band, which to them must be wholly inaudible.

Most of the shepherdesses have gone. By shepherdesses I mean the young ladies with curls, and wearing little jaunty straw hats, with neatly-turned up rims and waving plumes. The real shepherdess style of hat is delightful—it is suggestive of rural simplicity; but the inverted milk-pan arrangement, which seems, like a duck's back, to have been solely contrived for the purpose of shedding rain, is detestable in the extreme. Speaking of ladies, a remarkable fact has just developed itself in relation to a damsel who had charmed the hearts of masculine loungers by her modest conduct in crossing the street. While other ladies appeared to take especial pains to display needle-work wonders, her skirts were never raised from the ground. And the reason why became apparent in the polka the other night—she has big feet. Though very exemplary in her general deportment, it is quite certain that she does not stand on trifles. Does not this prove that pride underlies all human foundations? T[illegible] is a pride of poverty, as well as a pride of w[illegible] and pride is quite as apt to prompt the concealment of a foot as its display.

Among the many nice arrangements which the excellent proprietors of Congress Hall have adopted, I think I have mentioned the prohibition of smoking south of the office. To this the ladies have made an amendment, and insist that a corresponding placard shall be put up on the opposite post: "No drinking north of the office." The notion has not yet been adopted, but such a law will probably be in force next season. In this connection I would like to say one word to my worthy friends, **Hathorn & McMichael**, in relation to their boot-blacks. I think they are in league with the boys who waylay you in the streets and promenade grounds, for I notice that instead of blacking boots they simply pick them up and write the number of your room on them. If a dark-complexioned gentleman comes up to you with a shoe-brush in his hand when you are leaving the hotel, and says: "Remember me, Sir," just give him a reproachful look instead of a quarter, and make this reply: "Remember you, Sir? Yes, I do remember you, Sir; I remember that you did not black my boots."

Before coming to Saratoga, I encountered a young lady who had just completed the tour of Niagara Falls and the White Mountains. To the question of what she had seen and found worth mentioning during her travels, she replied that the fried potatoes at Saratoga Lake were delightful. In the course of an hour's conversation you could pump nothing from her but fried potatoes. The same enthusiasm prevails with every one you meet. The livery-keeper urges you to hire a horse and ride or drive to the lake, and his main argument is "Fried Potatoes." The consequence is that you look forward with pleasant longings to the time when you shall taste these fried potatoes; you reserve them as the closing *bonne bouche* of your visit, and yet you are afraid to touch it for fear of disappointment. Will you permit me to tell you how the luxury should be enjoyed. There is a proper way of doing all things, even the eating of potatoes.

You can go to the Lake in an omnibus, democratically; you can go with a hack, aristocratically; or you can go with a buggy, respectably. If you are the favored correspondent of a New-York daily, which pays your expenses, and never examines the items of the account, it is best to go respectably. Either to enhance the value of the ride or to increase the reputation of his horses, the livery-keeper will tell you the Lake is distant between five and six miles. Put no faith in the statement, but drive off at a dog-trot, and you'll be on its bank in less than half an hour. It is not good policy to take a lady with you; ladies never look well while eating, and there is nothing poetical about a potato. There is sometimes a piquant expression about a young lady's face when she is nibbling hot-corn off the ear, like a coon; but, as a general thing, that employment is not attractive to a looker-on. Had Petrarch once seen his Laura with a corn-cob between her teeth, I apprehend that the length of his love-melodies would have been materially lessened.

When you drive up to the door of the Lake House, it is not necessary to say a word—the waiter sees fried potatoes in your eyes, and passes the word at once. But, if you wish a fresh trout, you must make that wish manifest. Very soon an aroma comes floating on the air, and then it is well to go down on the banks of the Lake and throw stones in the water till the boy calls you to the house, because the very smell of the sizzling vegetables is intoxicating. Seat yourself at the table, restrain all enthusiasm on your part, or on that of your companion, and eat moderately. Beware of indiscreet haste in placing the tempting morsels in your mouth, for they are hot. Threaten your companion with the infliction of your last poem if he ventures to speak, and then proceed decorously to eat. Obstinately refuse to believe that you have a peach in your mouth instead of a potato. Swallow with deliberation, and do not eat to satiety. When there are no potatoes left, rise slowly from the table, and tell the proprietor that you wish a glass of water with a fly in it—the fly is for the benefit of the trout, you understand. If the trout does not rise at the fly, it is no matter; you have done your duty in that respect, and the fish is derelict—no blame to you. Now pay your bill, if you have money enough, and drive off; if you haven't money enough, the same rule is imperative,—in either event drive off,—but in the latter it is well to urge the horse a little. Start for New-York the next morning, and if at any subsequent period of your life anyone intimates to you that the gods on high Olympus live on nectar and ambrosia, tell them they are fatally mistaken—that their exclusive diet is fried potatoes, a trout, and a glass of something with a fly in it.

Who should I stumble on this afternoon in the promenade grounds but Mr. **Michael Phelan**. Now Mr. **Michael Phelan**, the Billiard Champion of the World, is a gentleman who must be known to be appreciated. He does not wear short hair—he does not smoke cigars strong enough to drag a dray—and he does not drink his brandy undiluted. Mr. **Phelan** is a gentleman in his habits and in his manners; and just as far a remove from a New-York Alderman as anything you can imagine. He has raised the game of billiards to a dignity which it never before possessed in this country, and merits the complimentary paragraph which I am now penning on more accounts than professional skill. He did not come here to loaf or to drink Congress water. He came on business, and intends to leave just as soon as he possibly can—and this, in itself, is no small recommendation. In the meantime, at the solicitation of several friends, he has amused several players of considerable ability by discounting and double-discounting them; but, however well they may mind their p's and q's, they certainly are not dexterous enough with the latter to compete with Mr. P. If any one mistakes the foregoing for a puff, they are mistaken.

In my next and last I shall favor Mrs. Grundy with the sight of that promised skeleton.

C. H. W.

POLITICS IN CANADA.

Relations of the French and English Populations—Effect of the Prince's Visit on the Races.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Quebec, Sunday, Aug. 26, 1860.

A few weeks' sojourn among Canadians opens one's eyes to some facts that are not so patent at a distance. Perhaps these facts are made more prominent by the presence of the Prince of Wales, and yet it would be natural to suppose that the arrival of their future King would allay the differences existing among the Provincials. Those differences, however, seem very salient, to me; differences of nationality, of origin, of religion, of language, of custom, of feeling. To be sure, a careless observer might say, with truth, that the French appear as loyal as the English; that the French illuminate their houses as generally; that Roman Catholic Bishops dispute for precedency with the Anglican prelates in the Prince's train; that inscriptions of welcome to the "*Prince de Galles*," are as numerous on every hand as those that hail the Prince of Wales. It is true that triumphal arches are erected all along the roads lined with the houses of the Canadian *habitans*; it is true that convent doors are thrown open to the son of the Queen, and convent and cathedral windows are lighted in his honor; it is true that formal salutations are made to him, first in French and then in English, by the Mayors of places as important as Quebec, and that politicians whose affiliations and whose influence are exclusively with the French population, are among the most conspicuous in all the demonstrations that are offered to **Albert Edward**.

But it is impossible not to see that their demonstrations are paid not in common with the English—they come distinctly from themselves. The Cathedral at Montreal may be decorated with flags when the Prince arrives, but one of those flags is tri-color and the other the standard of England. The very fact that the people insist in welcoming their future ruler in their own language and not in his, has a significance; the very inscriptions that decorate every other house in a tongue not native to the sovereign are full of meaning: the very quarrel for precedency shows that the dispute and the rivalry exist; and it is well known here that serious trouble was, if not anticipated, yet apprehended, from the lower French at Montreal. The conquered people have not yet united with their conquerors—have not learned to love them. They submit, but they do not assimilate. They form a distinct party of their own in politics, and are an important make-weight, holding completely the balance of power; and Mr. **Jaques Cartier**, a man distinguished for his intense French nationality, for insisting upon the retention of French customs and peculiarities in all things, great and small, and whose influence with his countrymen is almost unbounded, holds the post of Prime Minister in the Governor-General's Cabinet. He holds it, not as the son of an Irishman might hold political position in the United States, because he was thoroughly naturalized, but as the recognized leader of the French party.

I must not be understood as saying that this party manifests any desire to throw off the English rule. Their speech and actions are loyal; Mr. **Cartier** attends the Prince on his tour, and the French give parties among themselves on the occasion of His Royal Highness' advent. The French at the grand balls have been quite as numerous as the English Canadians, both in Montreal and Quebec. They profess complete satisfaction with the present state of affairs. They are willing to remain subject to England, but it must be in their own way. But there never has been an instance in history where a Province thus subjected, yet retaining its distinctive peculiarities of dress, manners, language, religion and law, has not been ready in an emergency to throw aside the yoke. It is not more than ten years since a party existed with such an avowed aim, and although nothing is said of it now, it is not probable that all the heart-burnings attendant upon its suppression have been already forgotten. The educated people who have most to lose, and who are most p[illegible]ic, conceal their preferences—the lower classes [illegible]ak them more freely. Frenchmen of consideration discussed matters with me and came afterwards to qualify their remarks. Common Frenchmen with whom I talked in the public streets spoke quite as openly, and did not come back to qualify.

It does not seem to me that the persistent effort made to keep up French peculiarities is entirely without some aim; that English should be prohibited at social gatherings, and French songs sung with such remarkable spirit; that for so long a time the seignorial tenure of lands should have been retained, and that such obstinate efforts should still be made in its favor; that tri-colored decorations should be so popular, (although when Canada was a French Province, the tri-color was not the emblem of France—proving that this is not a mere clinging to old souvenirs,) that all this should be purposeless, is scarcely reasonable. Doubtless much is to be attributed to the influences of association. The common French country people are anything but variable. The same household and farming utensils are in vogue now, and the same dresses are worn, as were used a hundred years ago. Much of this state of affairs is owing to chance and the natural tendency of men to cling to that which is in a measure prohibited, and much is done simply to anger and annoy the English; but yet some of it must have an ulterior aim. Some of these crafty and astute Frenchmen know what results are likely to follow such persistent conduct. This may, perhaps, have no very defined object, but they make everything ready, and can avail themselves of any opportunity that presents itself.

The English Canadians on their part hate the French very heartily; the Upper Canadians revile those of the lower province; the newspapers of Toronto and that portion of the country are full of vituperation, and one would judge from reading them, that the ill-feeling existing was at least equal to that between Fire-eaters and Abolitionists in the States. The French feel the bitterness of subjection, however, more than the English do the elation of victory. The insolence of a master is is never assumed. The feeling that seems to animate the English Canadian is simply that bull-dog hatred, that sort of contempt and spite combined, with which perfidious Albion has always regarded her neighbors over the Channel. The English clergy push as hard as the Catholics when they come into contact, and if they cannot go first, sometimes refuse to take any part in the processions. The English members of Parliament sometimes decline knowing their French colleagues, and in every way the John Bull element is quite as answerable for the state of things as the Johnny Crapeau.

It is probably a conviction of the unpleasant, if not absolutely dangerous, feeling existing, which, as much as any other cause, has incited the British Government to send hither the Prince of Wales. It might naturally be supposed that the French love of pageantry and their excitable, sympathetic temperament, would induce that part of the people to join with the others in the reception accorded to the young man. His very youth, it would be reasonable to expect, would be a recommendation in his favor, and the flame of loyalty might burn much more brightly hereafter for the trimming its fires would receive during the presence of the son of **Victoria**; and in some instances—perhaps in many—such a result has been achieved. The movements of the Prince have been very skillfully controlled; care has been taken in no way to offend the prejudices of the portion of the population whose prejudices are so sore; many things distasteful to the Home Government and the Anglican sentiment must have been passed over in silence, rather than provoke dissensions; and, although the French element has been more rampant than ever during this visit, the guides and governors of the Prince have steered clear of any prominent rocks or quicksands.

Yet I think it very doubtful whether all the fortunate ends will be accomplished that were hoped for. The very presence of a Prince of another race must rub the iron deeper into the souls of those who feel at all; must remind them, more effectually than anything else could do, that they are not their own masters; must provoke them to a recollection of the time when Canada was not subject to the British rule; must suggest how different and preferable it would be to receive a Prince of their own blood—one who would visit their own churches, and speak to them in their own language. In fact, although the French have neglected no observances, and have manifested no dissatisfaction during the entire visit of the Prince of Wales, I have seen among them no enthusiasm—no hearty and apparently heartfelt demonstrations, such as would be natural in an excitable people. The pageantry has pleased their theatrical taste; they have joined in the parades and shows; they have manifested great curiosity to see the young Prince, but no affectionate loyalty for his person. They criticise him very dispassionately, and quite as unfavorably as Republicans who are here. They find fault—not with undue acerbity, out with entire freedom—with many of the doings of his counselors. They are not carried away in any whirlwind of excitement or enthusiasm. They look upon the whole matter as a spectacle; they go and see it, as they would to a theatre, and it leaves no deeper impression upon them, unless one which they do not care to express.

Secretary Floyd and His Speculations.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is probably not generally known to the readers of the **Times**, that Mr. **Floyd** once engaged in a pecuniary transaction similar to the Fort Snelling swindle, and which, but for the prompt interference of two army officers, would have proved superlatively lucrative. The facts are these, and the late **De Groot** brick investment reminds me of them.

Once upon a time, Gen. **Harney**—a very dear friend of Mr. **Floyd**—was in command at Fort Leavenworth. While in that responsible position, Mr. **Floyd** sent him an order to sell to **Geo. N. Sanders** & Co.—"how much sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child")—"two thousand acres of the Fort Leavenworth Reserve, at twenty-five dollars per acre." Gen. **Harney**, not celebrated for obeying orders from his superiors, was about to execute this important order, with a most commendable alacrity, when it reached the ears of Col. **Crossman** and Maj. **Hunter**, U. S. A., who immediately stepped up and offered **Harney** "one hundred dollars per acre for the land," at the same time protesting against the sacrifice, and stating "the land would bring a hundred dollars per acre at auction!"

Harney expostulated little, swore a great deal, and wrote a private letter to his very dear friend Mr. **Floyd**. A private correspondence ensued, and the order was countermanded. As some of the Reservation is worth $500 per acre, your readers will at once perceive how near our Government came to being fleeced out of a quarter of a million for the enrichment of—*quien sabe?*

There is another interesting little pecuniary transaction connected with the War Department not generally known. Not many years ago Congress made an appropriation of $80,000 for the purchase of breech-loading rifles. A Board of Army officers, after a long, tedious session at West Point, testing and examining the numerous patents presented, awarded the choice and preference to the gun of Mr. **A. E. Burnside**, of Providence, R. I.

Mr. **Burnside** repaired to Washington for the purpose of closing the contract. After overcoming several illegitimate obstacles, and the contract still withheld, he was told by a person *connected with the War Department*, "that if he would give $5,000 he would get the contract." This base proposition received the treatment it deserved; and it is only to be regretted its author was not impaled then and there. Mr. **Burnside** did not get the contract, and the $5,000 was, undoubtedly, for the pocket of—*quien sabe?*

We do not suppose, for a moment, the President is aware of these things, as Mr. **Floyd**—dear, *poor* Mr. **Floyd** still retains a seat in his Cabinet.

He will see these *facts*, that Mr. **Floyd** dare not deny, for the first time, in the columns of the **Times**, and Mr. **Floyd** ought to be ignominiously kicked out of the Cabinet. ANTI-RESERVATION.

Sunday, Sept. 2, 1860.

A **Bloody Affray**.——The *Prairie News*, published in Okalona, Mississippi, has the following pleasant paragraph: We learn that a bloody affray took place at Gum Pond, seventeen miles above here on the line of railroad. The particulars, as far as we can learn, are as follows: Last Friday evening, Col. **Thomas Williams** and **Jack Roberts** had a quarrel, and the latter presented a pistol to the head of the former and fired, but **Wash. Dandridge** caught or pushed away **Roberts'** hand just as the pistol went off and the ball grazed **Williams'** cheek. Immediately, **John Charles** cracked away at **Dandridge** and lodged in his breast the contents of a shot-gun. **Charles** fled, but was pursued, arrested and brought back. This ended the business for Friday evening, but it was evident the quiet was not to be of long duration, for **Roberts**, who had shot at **Williams**, vowed to kill him before he rested.

Well, the next morning when the Justice Court was about to commence its session for the trial of **Charles**, **Williams** espied —— **Roberts**, a brother of **Jack Roberts**, and under the momentary excitement mistook him for the person who had shot at him, raised his double-barreled gun and let fly the loads. **Roberts** was shot dead. **Williams** gave himself up, but soon learning that he had killed the wrong man, managed to make his escape. As he was leaving, however, and making as few tracks to the mile and as many to the minute as he could, a man named **Reese** let slip a dog of war in the shape of a wide-mouthed shot-gun, but none of the balls took effect, as far as known. When our informant left, **Dandridge** was still living, but was expected to die.

—The Coroner's Jury in the case of Lucinda McGinnis, who was found drowned in the Chenango Canal, near Utica, a few days ago, has just found a verdict that Lyman D. George and James Nowlan, two young men of that city of unenviable reputation, murdered her. Jennette Robbins, a depraved woman, swore that George and Nowlan were in her company on the day that Lucinda is supposed to have been murdered; and that seeing her pass they left, threatening to maltreat her. The story of this woman is positively denied by both the accused.

THE POLITICAL HORIZON.

Another Supporter for Mr. Douglas.

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN S. MILLSON, OF VIRGINIA.

As has already been announced, Hon. **John S. Millson**, representative in Congress from Virginia, has declared for Mr. **Douglas**. His letter, announcing this decision, appears in the Norfolk (Va.) *Argus*. Mr. **Millson** sees but little reason to anticipate the election of Mr. **Breckinridge**. He thinks he was nominated to be beaten, and, more than that, to make sure of the defeat of any Democratic competitor. All those who aided to nominate Mr. **Breckinridge** may not have had this end in view, but some of them did. Had those who seceded from the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions aimed only at the defeat of Mr. **Douglas'** nomination, they would not, Mr. **Millson** thinks, have taken this course, for they and every one else knew that had they remained, Mr. **Douglas** must have been withdrawn eventually. "I fear," remarks Mr. **Millson**, "that some of these gentlemen yielded to a transient delusion, that they were not a mere conclave to recommend a suitable candidate for the Presidential office, but a Convention of Sovereign States ordaining a constitution of government." The question of Congressional protection of Slavery in the Territories is then reviewed at some length, and the conclusion is reached that the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions were quite right in refusing to connect the doctrine with the old issues of the Democratic Party. Mr. **Millson** declares himself utterly opposed to building up a new party in opposition to the Democratic Party on the basis of the proposition which was at Charleston made the condition of continued support of the organization, and concludes as follows:

We have maintained, for some years past, a fierce controversy with the Republican Party upon issues relating to Slavery. It has penetrated our own organism, separating and estranging its members. The truth is, both quarrels relate rather to speculative differences of opinion, than to evils or dangers of which there is any well-founded apprehension. I allude, of course, to evils and dangers resulting from Federal legislation. And yet the quarrel has never been fiercer than now. The explanation must be sought, not in history, but in psychology; it is, that there has never been so little to quarrel about. Since the establishment of the Republican Party, the object proclaimed as the bond of their association has been pronounced by the highest judicial authority to have been placed beyond their reach by the Constitution. We might well, then, have been tranquilized by this assurance of our safety; and even those who think it prudent to trust the defence of Slavery to a political party, should have confessed the wisdom of reconstructing the Democratic Party upon its ancient principles and measures. This opinion I expressed in Congress some years ago.

But instead of doing so, we have only been more ingenious in devising, and more importunate in exacting, new tests of Democratic orthodoxy in some of the many relations of the Slavery Question. Has there been nothing in all this of a willingness to perpetuate discord rather than to restore harmony? Is there no latent purpose to throw the Southern mind into a state of morbid irritability, that would make disunion possible if not easy? I much fear there is. I am sure the Virginia members had no such purpose, and were moved by no such feeling. Perhaps, indeed, some of them exhibited a more complacent willingness to adapt their course to the views of others than may be altogether approved. I could wish, at least, that they had adhered to their objections to the proposed additions to the creed of the party.

That there is a purpose to accomplish the destruction of the present Union, I have much reason to fear. How extensive it may be, I have no means of knowing. Most of those who are parties to this design would withdraw from the Union at once; not for what may be, but for what has been, and now is. They complain that we are not a harmonious and homogeneous people. I fear they have never comprehended the sublime philosophy of our national Union. We never have been and never can be a homogeneous people. It is because we are not a homogeneous people that our Union was formed. It is a Union—a Confederation of nations, each controlling the customs and social habitudes of its own people, and all together ordaining a grand system of free trade and international intercourse, and pledging reciprocal protection against foreign and domestic violence. Had we been one people—one in climate and production, in manners and opinion, in interest and pursuit, in religion and social relation, our present Union could never have been formed.

But it is feared the covenant of this Union may be broken. A ruthless majority may trample upon this Constitution. A subservient Senate and unscrupulous House of Representatives, encouraged and supported by a dishonest President, may snap asunder the oaths that bind them to their duty, and throw down the guarantees that hedge our safety. An obsequious judiciary may refuse to raise its strong arm for our protection, and then—then will come the dread realization of our dismal forebodings.

When such "thoughts from the visions of the night" come upon men, is it strange there should be an image before their eyes;—like the spirit that passed before the face of Eliphaz, which made the hair of his flesh stand up, and of which, though it stood still, he could not discern the form.

We cannot reason with the passions. Love, hatred, jealousy, revenge, fear, cannot be touched by argument. If we will indulge timorous apprehensions, I know not how they can be removed by any process of reasoning. Yes, all these dreaded evils may come—and they may not come. In the lifetime of this Government, now more than seventy years old, they have not yet come. No act, affecting Slavery, that was ever complained of as wrong, has ever yet been done, except by the consent of the South. The legislation of 1807 and 1819, against the Slave-trade, the Missouri Compromise, the Oregon restriction, the Compromise acts of 1850, were all favored and supported by Southern statesmen. What may come hereafter we cannot tell. Our present safety is not less assured, because remote evils are possible. Perhaps posterity may be relied on to guard its own welfare.

Why should it be thought that the Constitution is too weak to protect us from aggressions attempted in the Union? Why must we escape from the Union to find remedies for the wrong? What is the Union but the Constitution? What the Constitution but the Union? All the relations of the Union are relations only of the Constitution; all the rights and powers of the Constitution are rights and powers also of the Union. If, in the Union, then, we suffer wrong, it is the Union that supplies the remedy. It is the Union that provides a Senate, a House of Representatives, a Judiciary, and every other safeguard of our rights and interests. It is the Union that is wounded and suffers with us from every blow struck at the Constitution; and those who counsel secession, on the bare apprehension of injustice, forget that to flee from wrongs committed against the Union is to flee from remedies provided by the Union.

For my own part, I have never dreamed of submitting to any aggression. I have never been willing to surrender the least right. I have rejected all compromises, and repelled every encroachment. But I should as little deserve the confidence which my constituents have so long reposed in me, if I sought to disturb their tranquillity with groundless alarms, as if I failed to warn them of impending danger.

I am, very respectfully, yours.
JOHN S. MILLSON.

Edward C. Land, Esq., Newville, Va.

Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, and his Detractors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 3d inst. appears an article commenting upon a newspaper controversy now going on between the *Statesman* and *Evening Bulletin*, of Columbus, Ohio, calculated to do great injury to Hon. S. S. Cox, the present worthy member of Congress from the Central District of that State. You say:

"In the course of a controversy, the *Bulletin* has divulged the fact that Hon. S. S. Cox, a member of Congress from Ohio, was in the habit of writing self-adulatory letters to the *Statesman* from Washington. One of these, signed "J," has been exhumed. Mr. Cox therein alludes to himself as "the youthful orator;" tells how he demolished **John Sherman** and spoiled **Tom Corwin's** chances for the Speakership, and closes by asking his constituents to be proud of him:"

Now the statement that Mr. **Cox** "was in the habit of writing self-adulatory letters to the *Statesman*" I *know* to be false and slanderous in the extreme, having seen, in manuscript, almost every line written by him for that paper. The letter referred to, signed "J," was not written by Mr. **Cox**, nor did he ever see any part of it, until he saw it in print in the *Statesman*. The author is a citizen of *New-York*—is now in this city, and I have no doubt he would cheerfully furnish the Editor of the **Times** with his name if he desires to know it.

Mr. **Cox's** course in Congress has been one of marked integrity and uprightness, eminently satisfactory to his constituents, as his triumphant election in the present canvass will abundantly prove, and such slanderous electioneering falsehoods can injure him neither in his District nor where he is personally known. It is only when they are published by distant respectable journals, where they meet the eye of those who do not see the correction, that they are calculated to do an injury to the character of those assailed.

I am unwilling to believe the article in your paper was prompted by any personal hostility, or a desire to do Mr. Cox an injury, and therefore, in justice to him, ask you to publish the above correction. OHIO.

Washington City, Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1860.

Political Miscellany.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' ESTIMATE OF LINCOLN.

Hon. **Joshua R. Giddings** lately addressed **Wendell Phillips** a letter, in which he attempted to prove that Mr. **Lincoln** did not deserve the epithet of "slave-hound" which Mr. **Phillips** had applied to him. The latter gentleman answers, through the *Liberator*, modifying the original epithet to "constitutional slave-hound," from which it may be inferred that Mr. **Phillips** regards Mr. **Lincoln** as a friend of the Union, the Constitution, and of the enforcement of the laws. The letter concludes thus:

I think it is probable that the Washington correspondent is right, who tells us that "the friends of **Lincoln** in Washington are earnest in declaring that if he should be elevated to the Presidency, his Administration would be so conservative that in six months after his inauguration no man would be found objecting to it on account of the Slavery issue. Mr. **Lincoln**, judged by his past, believes in slave hunting. Judged by his constitutional oath he would be perjured if he did not. The "alacrity" which volunteers to do a base act, and wins office thereby, has no right to turn into indignation when spectators bestow on it the name it has earned. Mr. **Lincoln** is a willing Constitutional hound, ready to hunt slaves so long as the Union, the party, and the white race seem to need it; and he is therefore just the wood out of which Washington Presidents are carved. If any think such characters useful and necessary now-a-days, let them. But that is no reason why I should call such persons honest men, any more than I should call geese eagles, because a goose once saved Rome. I wish I could say of Mr. **Lincoln**, as I can of **Giddings** or **Sumner**, when I see *him* swearing to support the Constitution of the United States, "I respect him so much that I do not believe he will do what he promises."

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION IN MAINE.

The Portland *Advertiser* of Wednesday, gives an account of an immense Republican Mass Meeting which was held in that city on the preceding day. Special trains came over the Grand Trunk Railway, one of twelve, another of eleven, and still another from Bangor, of twenty cars. Companies of Wide-Awakes from Lewiston, Winthrop, Waterville, West Waterville, Kendall's Mills, Bangor, Hampden, Auburn, with full ranks and regalia, with bands of music, banners, transparencies, big lanterns, &c., were in attendance. Among the guests of the Bangor Wide-Awakes was Hon. **Hannibal Hamlin**. A meeting was held of the City Hall, in the afternoon, at which Hon. **W. P. Fessenden** presided. Hon. **George S. Boutwell** was the first speaker, but the crowd gradually increased to such an extent that outside meetings were organized. They were addressed by **Walcott Hamlin**, Esq., of Dover, N. H., **S. L. Woodford** and Judge **Culver** of this City, and **John Swift**, of Boston. The display of the Wide-Awakes, in the evening, was surpassingly fine. Between 2,000 and 2,500 torches were in the procession, and counting the band, drum corps, &c., the number of persons in the line reached 3,000. Many private buildings were illuminated and fireworks were set off in abundance.

THE OSWEGO CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Oswego *Times* makes an *exposé* of the affairs of the Custom-house in that city, which will give some unpleasant sensations to fourteen of the nineteen officials connected with the institution, who never do any harder work than to draw their salaries. Among the officers who are receiving from $1 to $3 per diem for doing nothing, are the publisher and editor of the Oswego *Palladium*, while one who is supposed to be stationed at Port Ontario, lives at Pulaski; and another who is stationed at Texas lives in Mexico. Besides these pensioners there is a list of "Secret Inspectors," whose names and number cannot be easily ascertained.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE NOT A SLAVEHOLDER.

The following letter is published in the Southern papers:

Sheriff's Office, Lexington, Ky., Aug. 20, 1860.
Messrs. Williams & Co., Jacksonville, Fla.:

Gentlemen: I have been requested to answer your inquiries in relation to Hon. J. C. **Breckinridge's** ownership of slaves. I will state that, for the past three years, he has listed no property, either personal or real estate, for taxation—as appears from our tax books. Mr. **Breckinridge** and his family reside here, and board at the Phœnix Hotel, in this city.

Respectfully, I. R. GROSS, Sheriff.

A REPLY TO MR. DOUGLAS.

The Charleston *Mercury* is not at all pleased with the answer which Mr. **Douglas** made to the questions asked him at Norfork. Hear it:

Now, what we have to say in reply to Mr. **Douglas**, is this: If there was no oppression—no danger to the South—no Black Republicanism nor Abolitionism in the North—we would not, if we could help it, submit for a single day to the Government of the United States, as he maintains it exists. It is a despotism—a ruthless despotism—a despotism of a majority in Congress—of a majority from the North, totally irresponsible to the people of the South, without check restraint, or limitation. The Constitution is abolished. A revolution is accomplished, by which as complete a tyranny is set up over the South, as exists in Naples. But when such a revolution is declared, in the midst of an effort to consolidate this tyranny by the Presidential election, to plunder the South by Protective Tariffs, and to overthrow the institution of African Slavery—it is obvious that all respect or fear of the South is gone: and she must accept in the Union the doom of tortured and ruined colonies, or bravely assert her liberties and independence. There is no other alternative left to her. Mr. **Douglas** puts the issue—an irresponsible despotism, or disunion. Yet this man calls himself a Democrat! He is a regular old **John Adams** Federalist and Consolidationist. He is a faithful disciple of **John Brown**, who inaugurated the policy of *force*, to rule the South.

As to the *right* of revolution, which Mr. **Douglas** so graciously vouchsafes to us—it is just no *right* at all. It is a *right* to resist power and wrong, *if we can*—and to be hung, *if we cannot*. Every highwayman and murderer concedes as much. A *right*, to be a *right*, makes all molestation by others in its exercise a wrong; and all aggression to deprive us of it an outrage. To say that a *right* exists, and yet that it is the *duty* of others to defeat or destroy it—is the inconsistency of a fool, or the morality of a knave.

HON. T. B. FLOURNOY AFTER MR. YANCEY.

Hon. T. B. **Flournoy**, of Arkansas, publishes a letter in the Louisville *Democrat* in reply to some statements which Mr. **Yancey** made in his speech at Memphis. The concluding paragraph of Mr. **Flournoy's** letter is significant, and smells of powder:

"Well, I have not read all Mr. **Yancey's** speech; but what I have read I find to be in keeping pretty much with his assault on me—*false*. But I only propose here to vindicate my colleagues and myself, and denounce our calumniator. This being done, I take leave to add that this matter is now placed beyond all further *newspaper* controversy, and if there should be any disposition to know my whereabouts, I think it proper to say that for the next thirty days I expect to be at Lexington, Ky.; after that in Arkansas."

AN EX-TEXIAN SENATOR ON THE CRISIS.

Hon. **Matt. Ward**, ex-United States Senator from Texas, writes from this City on the 10th ult. to a friend in Texas giving his opinion of the state of affairs in the North. He thinks that Mr. **Lincoln** will be elected, if all the candidates remain in the field. He says:

"I consider Mr. **Lincoln** much more objectionable and dangerous than **Seward** would have been, for he has all the ultraism without the cultivation, training or statesmanship to enlarge his views; but will be controlled by the single idea of destroying the institution of Slavery.

The South have it in their own hand to arrest this great calamity, and save the country, by insisting upon the men who have declared for their constitutional rights, and a sufficient number of sober thinking men at the North will join them to elect **Breckinridge** and **Lane**; but, unless this is done, the South may hereafter in vain declare for her rights, as a defeat at present of the Southern candidate will paralize our strength hereafter; and we will, as has been said by the Abolitionists, have to fight for our institutions in the retreat; but I had rather submit to defeat upon principle, than to succeed upon false issues and dishonorable compromise."

THE CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* gives a list of 18 Egyptian Counties which will give 5,900 Republican votes this Fall, against 2,450 in 1858 ... Between 16,000 and 18,000 people were assembled at Rockford on Saturday to listen to **Cassius M. Clay** and Lieut.-Gov. **Baker** of Minnesota. Six hundred Wide-Awakes were on hand in uniform.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

The Jefferson City *Examiner* gives a full list of members elect of the Missouri Legislature, with the following recapitulatory classification:

SENATE.

Breckinridge Democrats	17
Douglas Democrats	8
Union	7
Black Republicans	1
Total	33

HOUSE.

Breckinridge Democrats	52
Douglas Democrats	29
Democrats—position not known	6
Union	33
Black Republicans	12
Total	132

AN IMPORTANT PROTEST.

Messrs. Ralph Leete, T. C. H. Smith, O. L. Clarke, W. M. Ramsey and Henry Hanna, prominent Democrats of Ohio, have issued a protest against the Wickliffe resolution, which was adopted by the Baltimore Convention, and which Mr. **Douglas** specially indorsed in his letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency. After quoting the resolution in question, they say:

"In one breath, we are pledged to the principle of non-intervention as the only sound and safe solution of the Slavery question—in the next we are pledged to leave the whole question to the solution of the Court, and if that pronounces our cherished principle to be a heresy, we shall be bound to call it a heresy also, and if need be—if the people of any Territories shall ever attempt, after such decision, to realize any of those results of self-government which we have promised them, and which we are still promising them, in the name of the Democratic Party—we will be bound by this resolution to forfeit our pledges, to deny the principle upon which the struggles of the Revolution were fought, and upon which our Government is founded, and it will become our duty to crush out with all the force of the general Government, acting through its several departments, the last spark of Popular Sovereignty, and reduce to absolute subjection any people who may dare assert it! Against this resolution we protest as being a plain contradiction to the principles held and acted upon by the Democratic party from the earliest history down."

In conclusion the protestants remark:

"If our present party organization consents to remain federalized, its days are numbered. It must inevitably be superseded by one that shall adopt the faith and apply the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy. Holding these views, and because of the apathy with which the Baltimore supplementary resolution has been received, we publish this protest. Whoever upholds that resolution is a traitor to the Democratic cause, and we believe there are thousands ready as we are to enter the lists and make good this assertion against all comers."

A FUND FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Monday, says:

"A meeting of wealthy New-York Democrats, of the Buchanan Administration school, was held in New-York City, on Saturday last, to devise ways and means for carrying Pennsylvania for the Democracy, at the State election, next month. Hon. **William Bigler**, United States Senator and Ex-Governor of the State, was there to represent Pennsylvania. The proceedings of the conference, of course, have not been made public. But it is fair to presume that Senator **Bigler**, speaking in behalf of both Breckinridge and Douglas Democrats, was unusually eloquent, and convinced the New-York millionaires that money was all that was needed to carry the election of General **Foster**. At all events, before the meeting closed, we are told that *over one hundred thousand dollars* were contributed by these New-York gentlemen, to carry the Governor's election and secure a Free-trade, Pro-Slavery triumph in Pennsylvania. Whether Senator **Bigler** is to be the disbursing agent of this fund, or some one else, we are unable to state. But the money is to be spent in buying the votes of Pennsylvanians. Any gentleman, therefore, having principles to sell at a cheap rate, had better make inquiry among the leading Democrats, and he may find a purchaser. It will be well to keep on the look-out now for sudden conversions to the Democratic faith."

THE CAMPAIGN IN MAINE.

Four thousand Republicans were assembled in mass meeting at Freyburg, Maine, on Saturday last. Addresses were made by Hon. **Israel Washburn**, Jr., Hon. **C. T. Gilman**, Hon. **J. C. Eastman**, Hon. Mr. **Bryant**, and others. The enthusiasm displayed was one of the many indications which way the State will go in the approaching election.

THE ELECTION IN TEXAS.

Returns from a large number of the Counties in Texas, many of them official, foot up as follows: For Attorney-General, **Flournoy**, 28,243; **McAdoo**, 13,418; for Comptroller, **Johns**, 28,447; **Smyth**, 14,020; for Treasurer, **Randolph**, 30,709; **Shaw**, 11,115.

ACCEPTS.

Hon. **Henry M. Fuller** accepts the Union nomination for Congress in the Second District of Pennsylvania. This district was overwhelmingly Whig at one time, but the Whig force is now divided between Mr. **Fuller**, the Union, and **E. J. Morris**, the Republican candidate. **John Broadhead**, Esq., is the Democratic candidate. In 1858, with two candidates only running, the Democratic vote was 4,030, the people's, 5,653.

PERSONAL.

—The surviving members of the Truber family had a reunion at Fairfield, Conn., on the 28th ult. After a collation, Rev. Dr. Osgood, of this City, made some remarks. He considered the circumstances in our American life that tended to keep members of the family separate—such as the constant changes of home, vicissitudes of condition and intensity of care and competition; and he urged the worth of the sober virtues, household affections, and religious principles that bind parents and children together. The Trubers came originally from Holland, and the three brothers—David, Samuel and Andrew—who are now severally eighty-two, seventy-four, and seventy years old, are survivors of a family of eight—the five deceased members being sisters. The guests accepted Dr. Osgood's invitation, and walked over his grounds, which were adjacent. They were purchased of Mr. David Truber five years ago, and have been handsomely laid out and improved into a beautiful estate.

—Elizabeth, N. J., has Common Councilmen who are worthy the name,—judging by the New-York standard. Messrs. Crane, Democrat, and Morris, Republican, had a difficulty on Friday evening, in the course of which the former told the latter, very emphatically, that he lied. Morris retorted by slapping Crane's face, and to all appearance the combatants considered themselves square. Fifteen minutes afterward, as the story goes, Mr. **Crane** quietly stepped up behind Mr. **Morris** while he was engaged in conversation, and struck him violently with a hickory cane, felling him to the ground, and cleaving the scalp from the bone. The bystanders enjoyed the sport so well that they allowed Mr. **Crane** to continue his assault till Mr. **Morris** managed to regain his feet. That will do for Elizabeth.

—The friends of Mr. Bissell, in Rochester, were exceedingly surprised, on Tuesday, by the appearance of that gentleman in their streets. He was imprisoned, some weeks since, in Chicago, on a charge of being engaged in a conspiracy to burn the Rock Island Bridge, and has just been liberated, $5,000 in gold having been deposited as bail by prominent citizens of St. Louis. Mr. Bissell has charge, it is said, of 22 suits against the Railroad Company which owns the bridge in question. These suits involve claims to the amount of $450,000, and it is not very likely that his experience in Chicago will make Mr. Bissell any less relentless in the prosecution. He intends to bring suit for false imprisonment against all concerned in his arrest.

—The Troy *Times* is authorized to contradict the statement that a match has been made between Heenan and Morrissey. "These parties have not met since the refusal of the latter to father a challenge which some inconsiderate friend had made for him; nor has Morrissey since changed the determination expressed then, not to enter the prize ring again, except under circumstances of great provocation." That is what the *Times* says. If provocation is all he is waiting for, it is very probable Heenan will not keep him long in suspense.

—Farini has turned himself into an advertising medium. He is to take out a patent washing machine on his next trip over the rope, draw up water from the river, cleanse his clothes, and hang them on the guys to dry, trusting to the honesty of his neighbors not to steal them. It is gratifying to know that he has a bet of $500 pending that he will walk one mile back and front on his rope in thirty minutes, and stand upon his head three times during the promenade. He is to perform this feat on the 15th, when the Prince expects to be at the Falls.

—Hon. John Forsyth makes the following emphatic disclaimer of the charge that pecuniary considerations had been brought to bear to influence him to support Mr. Douglas: "I have never had a pecuniary transaction with Judge Douglas to the amount of a farthing. He has never 'paid any debt' of mine, nor ever advanced a sixpence to me by way of loan, gift, or in any other shape, either on account of private debts or on account of the *Register*. He is not even a subscriber to the *Register*."

—An admirer of Hon. John Covode, of Pennsylvania, has had a cane made from wood found upon the site of Fort Duquesne, which he designs presenting to that gentleman. The handle of the cane bears a silver plate, on which is engraved a dog keeping watch over treasure. Beneath is the word "Fidelity."

—One Andrews was arrested in New-Orleans, on Friday, on suspicion of having been engaged in the Abolition plots in Texas. The only proof against him was an anonymous letter which was found upon his person, so he was discharged. The *Bee* intimates that numerous other arrests may be made before long.

—The anniversary of the death of Narcisco Lopez and his followers, who fell in Cuba during the revolutionary attempt in 1851, is still celebrated in New-Orleans. Saturday last, Sept. 1, was observed by a High Mass in the Jesuits' Church.

—It is said that Coppic, a brother of Coppic who was hung at Harper's Ferry, is following up the same branch of business in which the latter proved so unsuccessful. He lately escorted quite a party of slaves through Iowa City, on their way to Canada.

— Mr. **Shears** has triumphed at last, and continues his Newspaper Express train as heretofore. The train is hereafter to be free to all who wish to send packages by it, on the payment of uniform rates.

—Prof. F. W. Coakley, LL. D., of St. James College, Maryland, has been invited to succeed Prof. Loomis in the University of this City. Prof. Loomis enters upon his duties at Yale College in a few days.

—Mr. Frederick S. Hill, Editor of the Boston *Sat-*

—For the information of several anxious correspondents, the Washington *Star* states that the Committee which came to this City to present the Stand of Colors to the Seventh Regiment, paid their own expenses.

urday Evening Express, was married on Monday evening to Miss Caroline M. Tyson, of Philadelphia, neice of the late Hon. Job R. Tyson, M. C.

—The will of the late Nathan Dauchy, of Troy, has just been published. His estate of $450,000 is divided between his sons George and Charles, after the payment of all claims against it.

—Lady Franklin is the recipient of marked attention at Montreal. On Saturday she visited the nuns of the Sacred Heart, and in the evening was entertained at dinner by Mr. Delisle.

— It is rumored that Mr. J. Holbrook, the well-known Post-office detective, has it in contemplation to publish a paper devoted exclusively to the diffusion of information regarding the department.

—Boston is honored with the presence of Lord Mulgrave. He visited the encampment of the Second Regiment on Tuesday.

OBITUARY.

—John O'Brien Shenandoah died at the Albany County Hospital on the 20th ult. His father, John O'Brien, was an Irishman of means. He emigrated to this country in 1745, and soon after married a squaw of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians. John was born in 1751 and was sent to France to study. He returned to this country in the same vessel which brought Lafayette, and took an active part in many of the battles of the Revolution. Although 109 years at the time of his death, he retained all his faculties, except his sight, to the last.

—Mr. Samuel F. Adie, a prominent citizen of Richmond, Va., and formerly an active Clay Whig, died on the 29th in the 54th year of his age.

—Horace White, one of the Directors of the Central Railroad, and a prominent banker in Syracuse, died on Wednesday.

—Hon. Miles C. Fowlkes, Ex-Mayor of Vicksburgh, Miss., died in that city on the 27th.

Sale of Blooded Stock.—Messrs. **James Lyons** and **A. B. Guigon** as commissioners, yesterday sold at the front door of the City Hall an interest in those valuable race horses *Planet* and *Exchequer*, and in the mare *Fanny Washington*. The sale was conducted by Messrs. **Goddin & Apperson**, by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond, in the case of "**Hughes, Hyllistead & Co.**, *vs.* **Starke, &c.**" The interest of Mr. **Wm. E. Starke**, of New-Orleans, (formerly called the Cotton King,) in *Planet* was one-fourth, purchased by **Fondren, Williams** & Co., for $2,950; one-half of *Exchequer* (owned by him) was knocked out to **O. P. Hare** for **Thomas W. Doswell** at $1,500, and one-half interest in *Fanny Washington* was purchased by **Fondren, Williams** & Co. for $3,500. A large number of racing men, including Hon. **John M. Botts**, were on the ground, as were the nags, looking excellently. The bidding was spirited, but the prices obtained are not regarded as extravagant by parties knowing the horses. *Planet* is entered for a big sweepstake to be run over the Fashion Course on the 28th September, but the purchaser will have no interest in that, should the horse win, his former owner not having represented his interest.—*Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 4.*

LAW REPORTS.

The Trade-mark Question.

MOTION TO DISSOLVE INJUNCTION.

Jesse Oakley vs. *George C. Spencer et al.*—The plaintiff in this action obtained an injunction against the defendants restraining them from the use of the names, or trade-marks, Ames & Co., H. B. Ames, Oakley & Ames, &c., &c., to the use of which he claimed sole right, as a member and survivor of those firms. Subsequently the defendants moved, before Justice Leonard at Special Term of the Supreme Court, to have that injunction dissolved, upon the allegation that the first named defendant, Spencer, was also a partner of said firms, and had the same right to use the names thereof as trade-marks, as had plaintiff. The following is the opinion rendered in the case:

LEONARD, J.—The defendants claim to use the name of Ames & Co., and H. B. Ames, and certain other trade-marks and labels formerly used by Ames & Co. and Oakley & Ames, and afterwards by Oakley, upon soap manufactured by those firms, in all of which Oakley was a partner, and has also purchased the interests of Ames upon his retiring from those firms, including the right to use his name in connection with the manufacture of soap.

The claim of the defendants is based chiefly upon the fact, as they allege, that George C. Spencer was a member of each of those firms, and has never parted with his right in the use of those names, trade-marks, &c., in connection with the manufacture of soap, and that he was in fact the practical manufacturer and inventor of the soaps upon which those particular names and marks were and are used, while he was a member of those several firms.

The defendants are, I think, mistaken in assuming that Spencer was a partner in any sense that gives him any right in the property of those firms. His interest was in a share of the profits as compensation for services.

His right to make the particular soaps which he or the plaintiffs manufacture, is undoubted.

He has no right, however, to use the name of Ames & Co., or of H. B. Ames, to designate his soaps, nor to use the Sancho Panza label or trade-mark, nor to designate his place of business as the place where the genuine Ames' soaps are made or sold.

The motion is denied, with $10 costs of opposing.

Wm. G. Brown for the motion; A. J. Vanderpoel opposed.

Partnership Difficulties.

THE COURT WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH SCOLDING FIRMS.

T. Kock vs. *L. Cantel.*—This is an action to wind up a partnership business hitherto existing between the parties. The plaintiff alleged that frequent misunderstandings between himself and his partner led to quarrelling, and that a general derangement of the business had followed, so injuring it that it was no longer profitable, but had become a losing concern. The defendant alleged the contrary in regard to the business, and claimed that an occasional dispute was the only difficulty in the firm.

The case now came up before Justice PIERREPONT, at Special Term of the Superior Court, on a motion for an injunction and Receiver. The following opinion was rendered:

PIERREPONT, J.—This motion for an injunction and Receiver is made by one partner against the other, the time of the partnership not having expired. The ground alleged is want of harmony in the business, quarrels between the parties and a failure of profits. The defendant denies that the business is not prosperous, and denies any difficulties in the business except an occasional dispute.

I see no sufficient ground, on examination of the whole case, to interpose by injunction, or to appoint a Receiver.

Motion denied, with $10 costs.

A. Frank for plaintiff; John B. Fogerty for defendant.

Motion to Discharge from Arrest.

Kelly vs. *Devine.*—This was a motion to vacate an order of arrest formerly obtained against the defendant, and upon which he is now in custody. The motion was made before Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers of the Supreme Court. The plaintiffs claim that defendant made certain false and fraudulent representations to them whereby they were induced to sell him a bill of goods on time. Upon proceedings in which these facts were shown the order of arrest was granted.

The motion to vacate the order was denied with $10 costs.

H. L. Emmons for plaintiff; Wm. H. Bull for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Banks* vs. *Martin.*—Motion denied.

Point of Practice.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Frederick C. Luthy vs. *John Betz, impleaded, &c.*—After the time to make a case or bill of exceptions had expired, and after the entry of judgment the present attorneys for the defendant were retained and substituted. They then made a motion to be allowed time to make a case or bill of exceptions, and to be allowed to make a motion for a new trial; the defendant had served a notice of appeal within the time required by law. Judge BRADY granted the motion.

H. J. & J. S. Campbell for the motion; N. A. Chedsey, opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Sears* vs. *Brady.*—Let the notion be renewed on the papers on the second Monday in September at 12 M.

A Murderer Hung.

HIS DYING SPEECH AND CONFESSION.

Some months since SAMUEL SIMON BRUST murdered WM. FREDERICK SCHMIDT, in St. Louis. BRUST fled to Cincinnati, but was soon after arrested there and taken back to St. Louis, where he was tried, convicted and sentenced. On Friday last he was hung in the yard of the St. Louis jail. On the scaffold, after offering a prayer, he made the following speech to the spectators:

BROTHERS AND SISTERS: This is my last minute I am here. In a very few minutes I am gone. I have completed my life. I killed WM. FREDERICK SCHMIDT. I took the money from him. I confessed to my minister here from the very first day when I got my sentence. I was very sorry for it, because I have done such a big crime. Now, our God he gave me punishment. He let me fall, drop down here far as to hell, and then afterwards he help me out again with His strength, with His grace. He help me up again so far I can stand up. I don't care nothing about it. I don't care anything about this, and I know, for I am sure and certain that God in Heaven is my Father. Jesus Christ, He gave me the grace, He gave me the law, and here I stand, knowing who I look to, and though I lose my life, I am very happy and very well satisfied with this. The only place where I found my help, that was the grace at the foot of Jesus Christ. That is the only place where any sinner, any big-crime sinner, can find help, as he suffered on the cross for all sinners in the whole world. And I thank God for it, and I love him to the last minute for all what he has done on me. He gave me a sound body; he gave me a soul, and fetched me so far as here, but he never told me to do such a big crime as that. It was my own fault. It is nobody else have the badness to fetch a man so far as that; but if every man will look right what he is here if he have committed a big crime, and look right to Him, it is only the grace of God can fetch him so far as he find out himself his own heart. I confess myself as a big sinner, as a big crime committer. I have done it, and I am very well satisfied with this here. This here rope don't fetch me to death. It kill my body, it take the life out of my body, but I know I got heaven for me. I know my Lord suffered for me on the cross, and I will get him for my help. I know I am a blind sinner. I found it very true, and what Jesus Christ has left in his words. That is the only place where a man can find out his sins. It is very hard to die on this here rope, for a young man. But it is not hard for me, I know this rope will fetch me up to my home; I don't take it for myself—this here rope, but it is the grace of God that helps me see this here. I thank God for everything; I thank Him for the last minute I got a soul in my body. I wish every sinner to fall on the feet of Christ, and beg to Him for forgiveness; I wish everybody to go in himself and find Him out for help; that is the only help he can get. I had punishment harder than any man in this city, but I believe God told me in this kind of punishment here in this way. He knows how to get me out. I forgive everybody who have had anything to do with me, and I say to you, gentlemen, brothers and sisters, to-day the same. I wish now to speak a few words in German.

BRUST then delivered substantially the same speech as given above, in the German language, and during the entire delivery, his voice never faltered, neither did he exhibit any excitement or nervousness. When he had concluded he made another prayer, then stepped quickly upon the drop, adjusted the rope around his neck with his own hands, and put his arms behind him so that they might be tied together. The Sheriff touched the drop, and after a few struggles life was extinct.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 6.

$1,000 Vir. State 6s.... 91	50 Mich. Cen. R....b10 70¾	
1,000 Missouri S. 6s.... 81⅞	150 do.... 70¾	
500 Cal. State 7s.... 93	50 Mich. So. & N.I.R.. 20⅝	
2,000 Brookl'n C.W.L.102¾	100 Mic. So.&N.I.R.g.s. 44½	
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s.... 96⅜	100 do.... 44⅞	
6,000 E.R.4thM.Bs b60 79⅜	50 do.... 44⅝	
2,000 Mich.S. 2d M. B... 64	50 do.... 45	
5,000 do.... 64½	30 Clev.P.& Ash. R... 119	
5,000 do.... 64⅝	150 Ill. Central R. S... 85¼	
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds. 98¾	50 do.... 85⅜	
6,000 Chi.& N.W.1st M 60¾	200 do.... 85⅝	
1,000 L.E.&W.2d M.B. 46⅞	55 Clev., Col. &Cin.R. 93	
3,000 Cin.,H.&D.2d M. 87½	150 Galena & Chi.R.b10 79	
20 Merch.Bank Scrip.105	850 do.... 79	
25 Bank of Com....101	350 do....b30 79¾	
5 Am. Exch. Bank..103½	100 do....s10 79½	
15 Artisans' Bank.... 99	125 do.... 79¼	
87 Bank of Republic.130	750 do.... 79¼	
10 Pac. Mail SS. Co.. 82½	800 Clev. & Toledo R.. 44⅝	
100 La Crosse & Mil. R. 1⅝	100 do....s10 44⅞	
100 do.... 1¾	700 do.... 44⅞	
1350 N.York Cen. R.... 84¾	500 do....b30 44⅞	
650 do....b5 84⅞	100 do....b60 45¼	
250 do....b5 84¾	10 Chi. & Rock I'd R.. 79	
950 do....b30 84⅞	50 do....b15 78¾	
150 do....b30 84⅜	100 do....b60 79	
100 do....b15 84⅜	400 do....s60 78½	
200 Erie Railroad.... 27⅜	350 do.... 78⅝	
200 do.... 27⅜	100 do.... 78⅜	
150 do.... 27¾	100 do....s60 78¼	
100 do....b30 28	100 do....s30 78⅜	
200 Hudson Riv. R.... 57⅜	60 Chi. B. & Q.R.s60.. 87	
50 do.... 57¼	100 do....s60 87⅛	
50 do....b60 58	38 do.... 88	
250 Harlem Railroad.. 17⅜	100 do.... 87⅞	
150 Harlem R. Pref.... 44⅜	112 Mil. & Miss. R.... 14	
100 do.... 44⅝	200 do.... 14⅛	
50 do....b30 45	200 do.... 14⅛	
10 Sixth-av. R....135	50 do.... 14⅛	
110 Stonington R.... 72		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Missouri S. 6s... 81⅞	50 Ill. Cen.R.Scrip.b30 86⅜
100 P. M. Steam. Co... 83¼	200 do.... 86⅛
400 N. Y. Central R. s10 84⅝	50 do....b10 86⅜
500 do.... 85	25 do.... 86
200 do....b10 85⅛	200 do....b60 87
100 do....b30 85⅜	100 do....s60 86
200 do....b30 85⅛	5 Cleve.,Col.& Cin.R. 93
100 do....b60 85⅜	300 Galena & Chic. R. 79⅝
100 Erie Railroad...s30 28⅜	250 do.... 79⅝
50 do.... 28⅜	150 do....b30 80
100 do....b30 28⅜	150 do....s30 79⅞
100 do....b30 28¾	150 do....b60 80⅛
50 do....s10 28⅝	350 Cleve. & Tol. R.... 45⅜
100 do.... 28⅜	300 do....s10 45⅛
175 Mich. Central R.... 71	500 do....b60 46
100 do....b15 71¾	150 Chic. & R. I. R.... 79
100 Hudson River R.... 58	400 do....s60 79
300 Harlem R.... 18	250 do....s60 78⅞
250 M. S. & N. I. R.... 21¼	100 do....b30 79⅜
50 Mich.S.& N.Ia.G.S. 46⅜	25 Ch., Bur. & Q. R.... 88
50 do....b10 46⅜	400 Mil. & Mis. R.... 15
50 do.... 46⅛	15 Second-av. R....100
100 Panama Railroad..126⅛	

New-York Mining Board, Sept. 6.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Copper Falls	10	11⅛	Pittsburgh	56¾	58
Central	8¾	9¾	Pontiac	4⅜	4⅞
Franklin	29¾	—	Quincy	36⅛	38⅛
Hancock	5⅛	5⅜	Rockland	25¼	25⅜
Isle Royale	10¼	10⅛	Superior	3⅝	4⅛
Mesnard	5	5⅜	Columbian	2¼	3⅜
Minnesota	81	81⅜	Gardiner Hill	7⅝	7⅞
National	36	40	Guilford	3⅛	3⅜
North Cliff	2⅛	—	North State	1⅞	2⅛
Pewabic	48	50	Silver Hill	¾	1⅛

The sales were:

100 Isle Royale.... 10⅛	50 Isle Royal.... 10⅛
10 Rockland.... 25⅛	500 do....b60 10⅛
100 Hancock....b10 5⅛	

THURSDAY, Sept. 6—P. M.

The course of the Stock Exchange to-day was strongly and almost uniformly upward. The speculative demand was more animated than for some days previous, and the resistance from the *Bear* sellers less decided. The accounts from England, where our Railway stocks are in better favor and advancing, without much reference to the momentary fluctuations from this side, together with the immense movement of Grain through our Corn Exchange, assisted the market, and it is not improbable that the easier tone of the Money Market also had its influence, though as yet 7 ℘ cent. is the standard for Brokers' loans. There is improved strength shown in the New-York road shares, by 1@1½ ℘ cent. on Erie, and ¾@1 ℘ cent. on Central, and, apparently, a large number of fresh orders in both. Central at one time brought 85 ℘ cent. ex-dividend, and Erie 28½ ℘ cent. The improvement extended to Hudson and Harlem, and when the Western shares were called there was much animation in the dealings nearly all round, and a rise of ¾@1 ℘ cent., and in Illinois Central and Michigan Guaranteed 1½ ℘ cent. The speculation in Galena and Rock Island and continues on a free scale, the latter, like Illinois Central, recovering from the somewhat singular dullness of yesterday. The Railway Bonds were also more active, and a further large recovery in Michigan Southern Seconds. There was less business in State Stocks; prices steady. The following, up to 4 o'clock this afternoon, are about the differences on the speculative Share list, compared with Wednesday afternoon:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
N. Y. Central	84⅜	85	Galena	78⅝	79⅝
Erie	27⅜	28⅜	Rock Island	78⅛	79⅛
Panama	125⅛	126	Mich. Central	70	71⅛
Hudson	57	58	Mich. Southern	20⅛	21⅛
Harlem	17	18	Illinois Central	84⅝	86⅜
Pacific	82	83⅛	Toledo	44	45⅜

The market closed strong at about the highest prices of the day; good buyers of New-York Central at 85 ℘ cent., cash, and of Galena 79⅝ cash, and 80 ℘ cent. buyer 30 days. The improvement continues in Pacific Mail shares, which were wanted this afternoon at 83⅛ ℘ cent., a rise of 5 ℘ cent. in three days, with the prospect, as some of the friends of the stock assert, of a further advance to 90 ℘ cent. on the strength of the November dividend and the settlement of the recent misunderstanding between Mr. ROBERTS and Mr. VANDERBILT. It is stated on the authority of private dispatches by the *Prince Albert*, at St. Johns, that when the *Prince Albert* left England on Tuesday, 28th August, the stock market accounts from this side were to the 16th August, by the *Australasian*, after the reaction in Illinois Central to 80, and its return to 85@84¾, and the decline in Erie to 26. The quotations from London of the 28th are 83 sterling bid for Illinois Central, and 28 sterling for Erie—equal here, with exchange, to 89 and 30½, respectively. These facts are mentioned as confirming the newspaper and circular accounts from London of the speculative movement in and *for* that market, rather than for remittance to this side.

In the Money Market to-day the rates of Discount on very prime selections of paper are 6@6½ ℘ cent. @ 60 days, and 7 ℘ cent. 90 days @ 4 months. These are the best rates for the borrower on strictly first-class bills, outside of Bank. At Bank the rate is pretty uniformly 7 ℘ cent. for all dates. A few of the heavy Banks may occasionally take a line of 60-day acceptances a fraction under this standard. To the Stock Brokers the offering of Money on temporary loan at 7 ℘ cent. is sensibly on the increase, and some of them this afternoon carry over considerable balances for the want of active employment on the Street. In some cases 6 ℘ cent. was accepted on call. Exchange is very irregular, owing to the competition between good Merchant bills and regular drawers. The rates with the latter, where actual sales are made, range 109⅛@109⅜.

The following was the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts	$437,830 35
Total Payments	181,114 50
Total Balance	5,562,393 34

The receipts include $125,000 for Customs.

The following are the detailed earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for the last week in August, 1860:

Passengers	$19,730 03
Freight	41,430 75
Total	$61,160 78
Corresponding week in 1859	57,785 95
Increase in 1860	$3,374 82
Total passengers and freight, Aug., 1860	233,917 79
Total passengers and freight, Aug., 1859	160,257 79
Increase in 1860	$73,660 00

The earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad for August:

	Fourth week	Total this week to Aug. 31.
Passengers	$6,062 35	$32,726 44
Freight	14,335 77	65,462 27
Mails and Express	817 34	3,472 83
Total	$21,215 96	$101,661 54
Corresponding period '59	17,728 37	77,293 00
Increase in 1860	$3,486 59	$24,368 54

The Germania Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 6 ℘ cent., payable on the 10th instant.

The operations of the United States Branch Mint at New-Orleans for the year ending July 31, 1860, were:

Deposits of Gold and Silver		$1,472,446
Do. do. previous year		3,145,880
Decrease in 1860		$1,673,434
Coinage—Gold, 11,800 pieces, value		154,000
Silver, 4,075,000 pieces, value		1,438,000
Silver Bars		29,209
Total		$1,621,209
Previous year		3,578,996
Decrease in 1860		$1,957,787

The earnings of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for the month of August were:

From passengers	$78,007 13	
From freight	12,000 00	
Total		$90,007 13
Earnings in August, 1859		$80,768 86
Increase		$9,238 27

Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co. furnish the following list of treasure, shipped per *Sonora* from San Francisco on the 21st ult.:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$162,500	Tallant & Wilde	$30,000
Alsop & Co.	115,098	D. O. Mills & Co.	24,000
B. Davidson	80,000	C. T. Meader & Co.	11,000
Taaffe, McCahill & Co.	56,000	Reynolds Brothers	10,000
J. Seligman & Co.	53,000	Decker, Jewett & Paxton	10,000
Jas. Patrick & Co.	46,000	J. B. Weir & Co.	6,806
Eugene Kelly & Co.	42,000	Freeman & Co.	5,500
Fretz & Ralston	40,000	Kerby, Byrne & Co.	4,600
Sather & Church	40,000	Other Shippers	63,246
Levi Strauss	37,000		
M. Heller & Bro.	34,500		$871,260

The freight statistics of the Illinois Central for the first eight months this year, as compared with the first eight months of 1859, are as follows:

	8 mos., 1860.	8 mos., 1859.
Wheat, bush	1,606,955	737,424
Rye, bush	31,966	2,216
Corn, bush	2,673,605	343,376
Oats, bush	926,219	134,425
Barley, bush	88,743	17,216
Flour, bbls	112,983	67,188
Total, reducing Flour to bu.	5,842,403	1,570,597

The grain carried the last four months of 1859 was largely in excess of the first eight months—1,570,597 bushels in the eight months, and 2,633,407 bushels in four months from 1st September. In the single month of August this year the Illinois Central forwarded 1,231,966 bushels of Grain, and 20,770 barrels of Flour—or equal to one-third of the amount of Flour, and within 3,000 bushels of the total quantity of Grain shipped in the first eight months of 1859.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad (Buffalo to Corning) for August, 1860, compared with the same month of last year:

	1859.	1860.
Passengers	$15,399 07	$16,428 29
Freight	28,461 36	38,915 57
Other sources	1,686 86	1,816 40
Total	$45,547 29	$57,160 26

The coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for the week ending the 1st inst. was as follows:

	Week Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	6,778 07	141,338 03
Shipped South	20,371 19	557,863 07
Total	27,150 06	669,201 10
For corresponding time last year:		
	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	4,302 15	130,065 08
Shipped South	14,988 16	388,339 06
Total	19,291 11	518,404 14

The following are the Currency, Land Warrants and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

N. Y. S. Currency	3-10@ —	Virginia	¾@ ⅞
N. Eng'd & N. Jer.	1-5@ —	Illinois & Wiscon.	1¼@ —
Philadelphia	1-5@ —	Michigan	¾@ —
Baltimore	3-10@ —	Tennessee	1½@ —
Interior Penn.	⅝@ ¾	Free Indiana	1⅛@ —
Interior Maryland	⅝@ ¾	Louisiana	¾@ —
Ohio, Ky. & Ind.	¾@ —	Mobile	1¼@ —
S. Carolina & Ga.	1½@ —	Canada	⅜@ —
North Carolina	1½@ —	Missouri	1¼@ —

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants, ℘ acre	$1 00	$1 10
80 acre warrants, ℘ acre	85	92
120 acre warrants, ℘ acre	73	80
160 acre warrants, ℘ acre	75	82

SPECIE.

Silver.		Old Am.Qr.Dols.	$1 02@ —
Mexican Dols.	$1 07@ —	Span.Silver ℘oz.	1 22@ —
Spanish Dols.	1 12@ —	*Gold.*	
Five-franc pieces	98@ —	Sovereigns	4 86@4 88
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Twenty Francs	3 85@ —
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Ten-thaler pieces	7 87@ —
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Ten-guilder pcs.	3 98@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Span.Doubloons	16 10@16 20
English Silver	4 80@4 85	PatriotDoubl'ns.	15 70@15 80
Species	1 08@ —	Gold—Am. Old	6c. prem.
OldAm.Hlf.Dols.	1 04½ —		

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 21 bbls. Ashes, 14,979 bbls. Flour, 98 bbls. Corn Meal, 95,907 bushels Wheat, 81,317 bushels Corn, 156 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Oats, 355 pkgs. Provisions, and 720 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 56 bbls., in lots, at $5 25 for Pots and $5 56¼ for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Coffee has been in rather limited request, and sales have been confined to 100 bags Rio at 14½c.@14¾c.; 180 bags Maracaibo and small lots of Jamaica, at 14½c., with 575 bags St. Domingo, part at 12¾c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—We have heard of sales of only a few hundred bales, at unchanged prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ℘ ℔	7	7	7⅛	7⅜
Middling, ℘ ℔	10¾	10⅞	11	11⅛
Middling Fair, ℘ ℔	12½	12¾	13	13⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been unusually active since our last,—the demand having been quite brisk for home use, export and on speculation, especially for export. Prices have advanced materially, the market closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported of 38,500 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $5 60@$5 75; inferior to choice extra State at $5 80@$6; superfine Western at $5 55@$5 75; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 80@$6 50; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 85@$6 65; very inferior extra Ohio, $5 95@$6 05; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $6 10@$6 25 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 60	@$5 75
Extra State	5 80	@ 6 00
Superfine Western	5 55	@ 5 75
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 80	@ 6 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 85	@ 6 65
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	6 10	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio trade brand	6 30	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	6 00	@ 6 10
Extra Genesee	6 15	@ 7 20
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 20	@ 7 25

Southern Flour has been in brisk demand at improved rates. The reported transactions add up 7,500 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $6@$6 35 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands ℘ bbl. Canadian is more inquired for, including superfine, at $5 60@$5 70, and inferior to very choice extra, $5 85@$7 50 ℘ bbl. 1370 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour continues in fair demand, at $3 50@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and firm, at $3 50 for Jersey, $3 30@$3 40 for Western and $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in much more demand, to-day, chiefly for export, at improved prices; sales have been made since our last of 174,000 bush., including White Canada at $1 48; poor ordinary to very choice White Western at $1 41@$1 60, the latter an extreme rate; unsound and very inferior do. do. at $1 33@$1 38; amber Western, part to arrive, and Milwaukee Club on terms not ascertained; ordinary to prime Red Western at $1 34@$1 38; unsound and inferior do. at $1 30@$1 33, and White Kentucky at $1 55@$1 60 ℘ bushel. Other large sales were reported, but without reliable particulars. Corn has been likewise very freely purchased at decidedly higher rates, sales having been effected of 145,000 bbls. at from 65½c.@70c., closing at 70c. for prime mixed Western; 72c. for round Yellow, and 73c.@75c. for Yellow Western, ℘ bush. Rye and Barley remain as last noticed. Oats have been more inquired for, including Canada at 41½c.@42c.; Western at 41c.@42c.; and State at 41½c.@42½c. ℘ bush.

HAY—Sales have been reported to-day, of 1,100 bales, chiefly new, within a range of from 70c.@85c. for inferior to choice, ℘ 100 ℔s.; with some lots of old at former quotations.

HOPS—Find ready buyers at from 12c.@16c. for last year's crops; 20c.@25c. for this year's, ℘ ℔.

LUMBER—In this market business has been restricted, in consequence of the light supply of really desirable lots available. Prices have been generally very firm. In Albany, reports were prevalent of a great falling off in shipments from the West, in consequence of the high rates of freights. From Michigan the lake freights are nearly double the Summer prices, and very little more Lumber can be expected from that quarter. From Canada some more will be shipped, as on the shorter routes the advance does not bear so heavily. The receipts in Albany, for the last ten days in August, according to the *Atlas and Argus*, were increased by the boats arriving which were behind the break, and have added to the stock and assortment of Lumber on hand. These now are good, but not so large as last month, as the sales and shipments within the last twenty days have been heavy. There is a firmer feeling in the market, and an advance in prices of most kinds of Lumber is confidently anticipated. There is scarcity of vessels for Eastern ports, and many are wanted to carry off Lumber already sold. The receipts of the Erie and Champlain Canals during the 4th week in August, in the years named were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, ℔s.
1856	12,289,921	3,405	—	12,117,400
1857	12,187,100	2,205	—	4,195,300
1858	14,192,062	1,115	1,314	15,537,644
1859	11,928,000	1,816	—	5,358,000
1860	10,846,000	898	—	4,913,800

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Sept. 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, ℔s.
1856	132,628,715	25,653	8,170	65,690,425
1857	149,089,502	37,429	20,026	107,399,029
1858	170,735,006	18,518	82,158	86,279,942
1859	178,606,762	35,879	56,118	80,201,503
1860	198,241,600	32,501	31,959	74,786,087

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,150 bbls., in lots, including new Mess, at $19 45@$19 50; new Prime at $14 12½@$14 25; old Mess at $19 25, and old Prime at $13 25 ℘ bbl. Nothing really new in Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard is unaltered; sales 300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13¼c., ℘ ℔. Beef continues in demand; sales 680 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess $14@$18 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams $10@$15 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is salable and buoyant at 16c.@20c. for new State, and 14c.@17c. for Western, ℘ ℔. Cheese is active and firm at 9c.@11c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day 180 tcs., in lots, at $4 62½@$5 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—We have heard of sales of 2,600 hhds., including Cuba, at 6c.@7¼c., and Porto Rico, at 6⅞c.@7¾c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 ℔s., on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported 950 bbls., at 24c.@24½c. ℘ gallon. Holders now ask higher rates.

PERSONAL.

MESSRS. PAUL S. BROWN'S SONS, SUCcessors to Paul S. Brown, respectfully solicit the orders of their many patrons and friends for bread, cake, pastries, &c. For the convenience of their customers, the various breads and rolls will be delivered at their respective houses early every morning, and their wagon will call daily to receive orders for cake, which will be promptly delivered.

No. 172 9TH-ST., CORNER 3D-AV.

MARY JANE HAWSON, WHO LIVED IN New-York about 1849 or 1850, will hear of something to her advantage by calling or addressing a note to No. 130 Leonard-st., to JOHN DICKSON.

MAIDS, WIVES AND BACHELORS!

REMEMBER FRIDAY, SEPT. 21.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS—AT JONES', NOS. 10 and 12 Ann-st. A new style, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"SIGNIFICANT FACTS."

The publishers of Webster's Dictionaries have recently published, under the head of "Significant Facts," several certificates from certain booksellers in relation to the relative sales of Worcester's and Webster's Dictionaries. This step has undoubtedly been taken to produce the impression upon the public mind that Worcester's Dictionary does not sell, and that Webster's does. It is therefore proper to state that none of the firms named have any "pecuniary interest" in the sale of Worcester's Dictionaries. They are not our agents, and most of them have not purchased directly from us a copy of the book. In fact, we shall presently show that they have, most of them, an interest in preventing the sale of it. We are, therefore, happy to learn that they have sold as many copies of Worcester as they have certified to.

We have only to say that our sales have surpassed our most sanguine expectations. The success of the book is unprecedented in the annals of literature. It has received the highest commendation from the most eminent literary men both in England and America. So great was the reputation of Dr. Worcester as a Lexicographer, even before the publication of the work, that nearly *seven thousand* copies were subscribed for in advance of publication. And ever since, the sales have steadily and rapidly advanced both in this country and in England, *and at the present rates* will reach in the course of the year nearly *fifty thousand copies*. It is true that these sales are not made through the publishing houses whose certificates have been published, as we have our own selling agents and are content with the sales.

We feel that the literary public must be heartily tired of the "War of the Dictionaries," and we confess that we are; but there is a large class of people engaged in the various avocations of life who have something else to do than to study Lexicography. They know little about the etymologies of words, and care less. Still, they want a good English Dictionary. They want it for their own use, and for the use of their children. It is this class of purchasers that the publishers of Webster's Dictionaries hope to influence by their advertisements, their misrepresentations and their misstatements. "Get the Best!" "Get the Cheapest!" "Get the Great American Dictionary!" "Get Webster!" are as familiar to the eye of every reader of a newspaper, as are the advertisements of "Day & Martin's Blacking," the "Balm of Thousand Flowers," or the veriest nostrum that has recently been invented. To prevent this imposition, and to defend our own property from their unprincipled attacks, must be our apology for so often appearing before the public.

To show the value of the certificates of some of these booksellers, we subjoin the following correspondence, which took place soon after the introduction of Worcester's Dictionaries into the public schools of Philadelphia. It will be necessary to state that Messrs. Mason Bros., of New-York, are publishers of some of Webster's School Dictionaries, under a lease from the Messrs. Merriam. Presuming that "one of the firm" of Messrs. H. Cowperthwait & Co., the publishers of Warren's Geographies, was not coöperating with them in making a "National Standard, they addressed the following letter:

Messrs. Cowperthwait & Co., Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: If you are interested in Worcester's Dictionaries, or are using your influence for them, we and the other publishers of Webster would be glad to know it. We have often heard that such was the case, but have paid no attention to it. The matter now comes to us in such a shape, however, that one of your firm *appears* to be acting as an agent for the Worcester publishers.

We, of course, do not question your right to work for these books or any others, but would like a clear understanding in the matter, as we are disposed to reciprocate favors in these book matters. Please to show your flag.

Very truly yours, MASON BROS.

POSTSCRIPT.—Among the publishers now having important pecuniary interest in the success of Webster are: W. B. Smith & Co., Cincinnati; Sanborn & Carter, Boston; Ivison & Phinney, New-York; A. S. Barnes & Co., New-York; Appletons, New-York; G. & C. Merriam; Morton & Griswold, Louisville; Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston.

If you have joined hands with the Worcester interest, we should like to have these parties know it, as their agents are able incidentally to do something in geography matters without much trouble.

To which the following manly and dignified reply was made:

MESSRS. MASON & BROS.—Gents: We should have great pleasure in defining our position with reference to Worcester's Dictionaries, were it not for the implied threat which accompanies your letter. As it is, a decent self-respect prevents our replying to it.

We do not believe you are authorized to speak for the firms whose names you use. We expect our competitors in business will do what they can honorably to secure the introduction and sale of the books they publish; but we do not believe those of them who do not publish geographical works will instruct their agents adversely to our geographies, as you intimate will be the case, whatever may be our course with reference to "joining hands with the Worcester interest." Yours truly,

H. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

A short time previous to this correspondence, the School Committee of Boston had voted with great unanimity to introduce "Warren's Geographies," to be used exclusively in all their schools, to take the place of "Mitchell's Geographies."

In accordance with the threat contained in the letter, an unsuccessful attempt was made by the agent of Webster's Dictionaries to displace Warren's Geographies (published by Messrs. H. Cowperwait & Co.) in the Boston Schools. A vigorous attack was made upon the book through the columns of the press, and the subject was discussed at several successive meetings of the School Committee of the city, when the foregoing correspondence was brought forward, and the conspirators were thus exposed to the ridicule of the community.

We ought in justice to state, from the highest authority, that with the exception of Messrs. W. B. Smith & Co. and the Messrs. Merriam, the very respectable firms alluded to, had no complicity in the matter, and that Messrs. Mason and Brothers were not authorized to use their names in the correspondence.

The Boston Daily *Advertiser*, in alluding to these transactions, says:

"We doubt if the history of mercantile morality contains a blacker page than is here disclosed. The closing sentence of the postscript of the first letter, if it means anything, means that the hostility of the publishers named therein will be invoked against the geography published by the Messrs. Cowperthwait, unless they 'show their flag' in favor of Webster's Dictionary. We have now the key to the extraordinary popularity which it is pretended that Webster's Dictionaries have attained. It appears that a number of leading publishers have, or are said to have 'important *pecuniary* interest in the success of Webster;'—and this fact or alleged fact, is secretly used as a lever, in a manner which the public would not have been likely to have suspected had not this correspondence happened to be disclosed. The precise connection between a dictionary and a geography does not appear upon the surface; but it seems that a man who refuses the abominations of Noah Webster's spelling, cannot be allowed to publish a geography without incurring the persecution of parties who have 'important pecuniary interest in the success of Webster.'

This is the explanation of the extraordinary attempts which have lately been made to depreciate Warren's Geography in the public estimation in this city. This book has been introduced into the Boston Schools, by the deliberate voice of the School Committee, and two concerted attempts to procure a reconsideration of the action to this effect have failed. Now what is the reason of the outcry against Warren's Geography? Nothing more nor less, it seems, than the fact that the Messrs. Cowperthwait, who publish it, are suspected of that which is of course a heinous offence in the eyes of Messrs. Mason Brothers, a preference for the correct way of spelling words instead of the anbormities proposed by Noah Webster, which the most pertinacious efforts thus far have signally failed to introduce into general use, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts made to promote 'the success of Webster,' of the character of which efforts the public now have a most astonishing specimen.

* * * * * * * * * *

We ought to say that we do not believe that the very eminent publishing houses whose names are mentioned in the postsript to the letter first printed above, are guilty of complicity in the attempt to wield the influence of their names to promote 'the success of Webster'—a cause, by the way, that must be laboring very hard. It may be that the use of these names to act upon the publishers of Warren's Geography was made without authority, and we shall hope to see it disavowed in their behalf. Some, at least, of these parties, we know, have earned an honorable distinction by refusing to yield to the pertinacious effort made to induce them to introduce Webster's false orthography into their publications.

It is gratifying to find that in this case, as in many others of the underhand movements, the very enginery employed to effect the desired object has reacted against its accomplishment. Warren's Geography holds its place among the studies of the Boston schools, despite the influence of publishers who have 'important pecuniary interest in the success of Webster.'"

These "significant facts" show the value of the certificates alluded to. They show conclusively that these parties not only had an "important pecuniary interest" in the success of Webster, but that the publishers of Webster attempted to coerce others into an opposition to Worcester. But happily for the world of letters they did not succeed. Worcester's Royal Quarto Dictionary is not only a "significant fact," but its success is a "fixed fact." SWAN, BREWER & TILESTON.

YOUNG MEN'S
REPUBLICAN VOCALIST.
By order of Committee for Campaign of 1860.
A REAL
WIDE-AWAKE
Songster,
Containing capital
REPUBLICAN BALLADS.
Of the right sort.
Set to
FAMILIAR AIRS.
Price 8c. each, 75c. a dozen, or $6 per 100, post-paid.
Address
A. MORRIS,
No. 435 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is located.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

CALORIC YACHT FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIful propeller yacht, 70 feet long, 12 feet beam, with guards, eighteen feet over all, with cabin suitable for a party of 25 persons and fitted with everything necessary either for business purposes or pleasure parties. She is propelled by one of Ericsson's Twin 32-inch engines. Consumption of fuel two bushels of anthracite coal per day. Apply at the agency, No. 164 Duane-st.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, gold dust, coins, medals, antiques, diamonds, pearls and precious stones bought at No. 36½ Chatham-st. Fine gold and rolled silver for plating constantly on hand, at No. 36½ Chatham-st. A. BARNARD.

SHOW CASES
of every description manufactured by
G. WINTER, No. 16 North William-st.
N. B.—A good assortment constantly on hand.

C. PATCH & CO., SEWING MACHINE NEEdles and Trimmings of every description, whole sale and retail, H. E. WELTON & CO., Agts. 400 B'way.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City references. Call at No. 74 Charles-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 485 2d-av., top floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and plain sewing; can give the best City references from her last place. Can be seen until suited, at No. 270 3d-av., in the store, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, or to do general housework, by a Protestant German young woman, with the best of City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, (a Protestant,) a situation as chambermaid and seamstress in a gentleman's family. Apply at No. 50 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, by a neat, genteel girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; does embroidery neatly; is kind to children; also a regular waitress and chambermaid; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $7 and $6. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A chambermaid and waitress wants a situation; would assist with washing and ironing; can give best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 186 East 36th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in all its branches, by a competent, trustworthy woman with excellent City reference; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes, and the European and American modes of cooking. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days; wages $10.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN active young woman as cook in a hotel or saloon; understands every kind of cooking; she is civil, clean and tidy, and is willing to make herself useful; can take a place on ten minutes' notice. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN elderly American woman to do the cooking and assist with washing of a small family. Can be seen in President-st., South Brooklyn, fourth house west of Clinton-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as good cook in a small private family; understands baking and pastry; is willing to assist with the washing; she can be well recommended. Call at No. 89 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A SCOTCH Protestant young woman a situation to cook, wash and iron for a private family, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good cook, an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, does up linens in beautiful style; or would go as first-class laundress. Has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Saturday at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable widow to cook and aid in washing; understands cooking in all its branches. Also, her daughter as chambermaid and waitress. No objections to go together or apart. Apply or address No. 2 East 23d-st., for two days. Both have the best of City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RELIABLE Protestant young woman a situation as good cook and baker, or as cook, and to do washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly, as City reference can show; is strictly honest; would do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and seamstress; no objections to country. Call at No. 149 9th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY TWO RESPECTable girls, situations—one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; both wish to go together, and have the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen at No. 228 West 25th-st., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY-REspectable Scotch woman, a situation in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer, or general housemaid in a small family, in City or country; is a good baker, and understands her business thoroughly; a permanent place more an object than high wages; has the best City reference. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as first-class cook; understands all kind of game and pastry; has best of City reference. Also, an English Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in fine washing and ironing; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 39 5th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young girl, as a good plain cook, and would be willing to assist in washing and ironing; also a good bread and biscuit maker; has good City references from her last place, where she has lived for the last two years. Can be seen at No. 300 7th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young women, one as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business well; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have lived four years in their last place; have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN, THORoughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in the above capacity; is a good cook and excellent laundress; makes first-class bread and plain pastry; no objection to the country; can produce satisfactory testimonials. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; would do general housework; no objection to the country; wages no object to a home. Call at No. 71 Fulton-av. Brooklyn.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—SITUATIONS WANTed by two respectable young women; one as first-class cook; the other as first-class waitress; both perfectly understand their business, and have best of City references. Call at or address No. 106 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A GERMAN GIRL, thoroughly competent, desires a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as general house servant; is a good plain cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference from her last employer. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—ANY LADY desirous of procuring a really good, faithful domestic for general work or as good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer, will be pleased by applying at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. The very best of Brooklyn references given.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl as above; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, first floor, back room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable widow woman, in a respectable family, as housekeeper, or to do plain sewing; is willing to travel, or go in the country. Apply No. 471 8th-av., near 35th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH seamstress, competent to do all kinds of family sewing, cut and baste for a sewing machine, tucks and button-holes, will go out by the day or week; can be seen at No. 74 9th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY AN INTELligent young woman, a Protestant, a situation as seamstress or child's nurse; best of City references as to character and capacity. Address M. G., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 485 2d-av., top floor, back room, for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as waitress, or to do chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 329 4th-av.

A FEW VERY RESPECTABLE SERVANTS can be obtained at the select "Office of Industry," No. 404 Canal-st. The best place for employers to get good help, and respectable females good situations. Only girls of the best character need apply.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY A SITUATION at the South preferred, as primary English governess, copyist, correspondent or companion. Would like to travel with or attend upon an invalid. References exchanged. Address L. S., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man, who fully understands the above business; has lived several years with one family; is an excellent hand at horses, and a careful driver; has got the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen at Mr. Dunscomb's, saddler, No. 568 Broadway, corner of Prince-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the above capacity, by a young Englishman who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, and can furnish unexceptionable reference from his last employer, if required. Address COACHMAN, Box. No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; is a careful driver, and understands the grooming of horses; reference, if required. Address J. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—WANTED, SITuations by a man and his wife, Protestants; the man as coachman and gardener; would make himself generally useful; the woman as cook or housekeeper; no objection to go to any part of the country; good reference. Apply at No. 2 East 23d-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener, in the country; good references. Address W. J., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a willing and trustworthy young man, a situation. He is a good coachman and groom, well acquainted with the care of horses, and also a good vegetable gardener; has the best of reference from last employer, who can be seen in the City. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a Scotchman, who has had 12 years' experience in this country; thoroughly understands his business in all its varied branches, and can give good reference; no objections to go South if expenses are paid; has a wife and one child. Address GARDENER, at Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a single man; has had several years' experience in first-class places; understands his business thoroughly in its various branches; reference as to character and capability unexceptionable. Address, for two days, ALEXANDER, at No. 393 Pearl-st., care of Mr. Shepherd.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a German, who understands his business in all its branches, and used to hard work. Address G. T., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious, single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; has had many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a Scotchman, a married man; has a thorough practical knowledge of gardening and farming; has had many years' experience in this country; can give the best of references. Apply at or address T. P., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS PORTER.—A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OLD, wishes a situation as porter in some wholesale or retail store; is able and willing to work, and will devote his whole time toward the interest of his employer; is well acquainted with the use of carpenter's tools, if required, and can be highly recommended by his last employer, whom he worked for this last twelve months. Address T. J. B., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—A PORTER'S SITUATION wanted by a steady, experienced man in a dry goods or carpet and oil-cloth store; is able and willing to work; good City reference; can deposit $200 with an employer if required. Address S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter, or would make himself useful in any other kind of business; wages not so much an object as steady employment. Address T. L., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wants a situation as waiter in a private family. The best of City reference. Call or address J. M. C., No. 811 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN OF 18, ACTIVE, HEALTHY and willing to work, wishes a place in some good business, mercantile or mechanical. His testimonials from his teachers and others are ample, and such as will gratify any person who looks carefully to the character and principles of his assistants. Address W. B. O., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

A MAN AND WIFE (PROTESTANTS) wish situations; the man is a good farmer, gardener and coachman; the wife is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; also understands the dairy; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD charge of a sewing machine establishment for the past four years, is desirous of obtaining a similar situation; is willing to go to California, or any Southern point. Address M. P. H., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

A GOOD PENMAN DESIRES WRITING of any description for evening employment; best of references given. Address R. W. E., Box 170 No. *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, a lad who resides in this City with his parents; must write a good hand. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., third story.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COOK, colored or English, to go to Staten Island. Apply at No. 49 Broad-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A NURSE, A PROTESTANT woman, not over 30 years, for a young baby. She must bring the best of reference as to character and capability. Call, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 110 5th-av., gate in 16th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A NEAT, TIDY girl as seamstress and to assist with the washing and ironing. Wages, $6. Apply at No. 221 West 34th-st.

A STEWARDESS.—WANTED, A STEWARDESS for a small sailing vessel; one without incumbrance, who can read and write, not over 30 years of age; English preferred. Address X. L. N., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

GIRLS WANTED—TO GO TO A MANUFACturing village, five hours' ride from this City, in Connecticut, to whom employment will be given the year round at remunerative prices. For further information, apply at No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

HANDS WANTED TO WORK ON ILLUSION goods; also dress cap and head-dress makers wanted. Good and experienced hands. Apply to D. CLARKE, No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, FOUR FIRST-CLASS City experienced cloak and mantilla salesmen; none others need apply, at ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S, Canal and Mercer sts., between 7 and 8 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M.

TWO GIRLS.—WANTED, TWO GIRLS, (GERman preferred)—one to cook, wash and iron, and the other as chambermaid and waiter, in a small family. Apply at No. 125 Lexington-av.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS jobbing-house; a young man, 18 or 20 years of age, who has had experience in the business. Address B., Box No. 797 Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 18 years of age who can make himself generally useful in an importing house where heavy goods only are kept. Address, with reference, Box No. 2,311 Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY IN A BOOT AND shoe store; one who has been employed in a store on Broadway, and can come well recommended. None other need apply to E. A. BROOKS, 575 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will make their
FALL EXHIBITION
Of the above goods on
MONDAY, Sept. 10.

The quality and richness of this collection will surpass anything ever imported into this country.

CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

OPENING AT RETAIL,
OF
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, &c.,
PERHAPS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL
AND BEST SELECTED ASSORTMENT
IN THIS CITY, OR IN THIS COUNTRY,
TO WHICH
CONSTANT ADDITIONS WILL BE MADE,
NOW OPEN
AT THE
POPULAR RETAIL STORE,
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

AT JAMES TUCKER'S,
Nos. 759 and 361 BROADWAY.
NEW PARIS FLOWERS!
NEW PARIS FLOWERS!
FEATHERS! FEATHERS!
BRIDAL SETS! BRIDAL SETS!!
VEILS! VEILS!! VEILS!!!
COIFFURES! COIFFURES!!
AND
TOILET FIXINGS IN ABUNDANCE.

A CARD.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 BROADWAY,

Has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning at reasonable prices; particular attention is called to our stock of Bombazines and Black Silks, in all widths and qualities, surpassing anything before offered at retail.

N. B.—10 cases of new and desirable goods received per late steamers, consisting of Ottomans, Valours, Ottoman Barpoors, Empress Cloths, &c., together with several new materials never before offered in this market. Ladies requiring mourning goods will find it an advantage to call and inspect our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Observe, W. JACKSON, Importer of MOURNING GOODS, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, AND TO Dealers in Millinery Goods and the Trade generally, I am now prepared to furnish double-cape net bonnet frames in quantities required by the trade, and respectfully solicit orders for the same. I also hereby notify all persons that they are forbid to make, manufacture or sell double-cape net bonnet frames, or in any manner whatever infringe upon my patent, (reissued May 15, 1860,) for manufacturing the same, as I shall prosecute all persons infringing the same to the fullest extent of the law. WHITTEN E. KIDD,
No. 60 McDougal-st., New-York City.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1860.

WORSTED, WORSTED.—3,500 POUNDS DIrect from Berlin, at 12½ cents, for 30 days only, to make room for other goods. Also, Saxony Yarn, Shetland Wool Patterns, Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—400 nice fitting Corsets, at $1, worth $1 50, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

MME. REGNIER, OF PARIS, RESPECTfully informs the ladies of New-York and Southerners particularly, that she has just opened an elegant assortment of French bonnets and coiffures suitable for the present and Fall season, at her room No. 19 5th-av., Sept. 8.

NOTICE.—CAWL & CHAPMAN, WHOLESALE manufacturers of shirt-fronts and new styles of ladies' linen collars, will remove their factory to the marble building, No. 357 Canal-st., corner of Wooster, on MONDAY, Sept. 11, 1860. No. 308 Bowery, New-York.

ATHERTON, FAURE & CO., NOS. 105 and 107 Reade-st., offer for sale an assortment of Silk Cap Plushes in black and brown, to close a consignment.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A SHAVING AND HAIR-DRESSING establishment—working four chairs—with eight baths, attached to one of the hotels of this City, doing a good business. Inquire of B. C. BENHAM, at D. T. Walden's office, No. 22 Pine-st.

CHOCOLATE.

Chocolate is healthy, agreeable to the taste and nutritive.

It is used everywhere as a pectoral, as a strengthening agent.

It is acknowledged by every "Medical Institute," and recommended for the benefit of feeble constitutions and sickly persons.

Use "Chocolate Bonbons" for your children, instead of any other "bonbons or candies."

Use "Chocolate" for your LUNCH.

Every "business man" ought to keep in his desk a tablet of "MENDES' Health Chocolate."

It is used in Paris and in London by all persons whose business does not allow their going home at mid-day, as the most nutritive "lunch," as the most agreeable food.

The best "lunch" is a cake of good "Chocolate" with a roll of bread and a glass of water for beverage.

Make your purchase of

E. MENDES,
Manufacturer of Patented Chocolate,
No. 945 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 7, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

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☞ B. F. Felton is our Agent at Buffalo. Receives the Times between 6 and 7 P. M., by Newspaper Train.

☞ D. M. Dewey is our Agent at Rochester. Our Paper is received at 2 P. M., by Newspaper Train.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Trovatore.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon's Grand Circus.

WINTER GARDEN—Professor Anderson's Magical Soirees.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Wife's Secret—The Old Guard.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Stranger—My Cousin Tom—Lady and the Devil.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Siege of Palmyra—Sudden Thoughts.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Living Curiosities—Dramas, Farces, Dances, &c.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

ABBOTT'S EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, No. 659 Broadway—Egyptian Antiquities.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The mails by the *Palestine*, whose arrival at Quebec has been announced, reached this City yesterday afternoon. The advices have been anticipated by late arrivals, but we obtain from our files details of interest. Garibaldi, before he made his descent upon Southern Italy, appears to have left Cagliari with a force under his immediate command of 5,000 men. According to the *Cologne Gazette*, an Austrian note is being prepared in which the foreign Minister declares that the designs of the Emperor are not aggressive, but that he will defend his Italian possessions to the uttermost. An article, which we translate from an influential German print, on the present complications in Europe, will attract attention.

The Orangemen at Belleville, like those of Kingston, having determined to make a partisan parade, the Prince of Wales did not land there yesterday, but proceeded to Cobourg. A great number of people had collected at Belleville to welcome him, who were thus sorely disappointed. It was understood that the Orangemen there were disposed to make a compromise; but those of Kingston, who followed the Royal party, after a consultation, prevailed upon them to hold out. At Cobourg, where the Prince arrived at 9 o'clock last evening, the Orangemen did not attempt any demonstration, and his Highness landed and received addresses. He stopped at Cobourg last night, and will proceed to Peterboro' to-day, and thence to Toronto, where it is understood the Orangemen have determined to make a separate parade. Whether this sort of compromise will be satisfactory to the Royal party remains to be seen.

By the brig *Thomas M. Mayhew*, which arrived at this port yesterday, we receive our correspondence and files from Bermuda to the 31st ult. The expected visit of the Prince of Wales was the exciting topic, and all were engaged in the discussion of the all-important question of his reception. A terrific thunder-storm visited a portion of the islands on Sunday, the 26th, which created the greatest consternation during its continuance. One of the churches in Hamilton was struck by the lightning—luckily, however, before the hour of Divine service. The building was very much shattered. Since the storm, the islands have been blessed with abundant rains. Business is reported dull.

By the arrival of the Pony Express at St. Joseph yesterday morning, we receive advices from San Francisco to the 25th and from the Sandwich Islands to the 9th ult. Business at San Francisco is reported good. The news from the Kentucky and North Carolina elections had been received, and the Bell and Everett men had been put in excellent spirits thereby. From the Sandwich Islands we learn that some irregularity had been discovered in the affairs of the American Consulate at Hononlula, but their nature is left to be inferred. A bill was before the Legislature for the establishment of a bank, with a circulation limited to $150,000, and there was a prospect of its passage.

An insurrection occurred among the convicts at Sing Sing yesterday, which resulted in the death of one person and the severe wounding of another. The leader in this movement was a desperate villain named Tom Kelly, who made an attempt to escape recently, since which he has had a ball and chain attached to one of his legs. Yesterday he managed to free himself from this impediment, and giving a signal which appears to have been preconcerted, he started towards a sloop lying at the prison dock. A desperate encounter ensued on board the sloop, between Kelly and several convicts who followed him on one side, and the prison keepers and the crew of the sloop on the other. The insurrectionists were finally secured, after having mortally stabbed the captain of the sloop and desperately wounded one of the keepers.

Senator Douglas delivered an address last evening in Baltimore, to an audience which filled Monument-square. The greatest enthusiasm characterized his reception. He speaks at Harrisburgh, Pa., to-night, and at Reading to-morrow; after which he will come to this City, where he has accepted an invitation to attend a grand barbecue at Jones' Wood, on which occasion he will make another speech.

The second day's races of the Poughkeepsie Regatta took place yesterday, under the most favorable circumstances, in presence of a larger concourse of spectators than on the first day. Three races were rowed, the *Maggie*, of New-York, and *Cataract*, of Yonkers, winning the first and second prizes of the first race: the *Thomas Jefferson*—Andy Fay—of New-York, and *Augustus Pruyn*—John Hancon—of Newburgh, winning the first and second prizes of the one-pair scull shell-boat race; and the *George W. Shaw*, of Poughkeepsie, and *George J. Brown*, of New-York, winning the first and second prizes of the four-oared shell-boat race.

At a meeting of the Sanitary Association Dr. Griscom called the attention of the body to the case of Catharine Gordon who died at the City Hospital last week from the effects of arsenic administered by herself, and stated that the druggist who sold the arsenic neglected to comply with any of the provisions of the law passed last Winter regulating the sale of poisons. The Coroner neglected to investigate the facts, or to expose the *laches* of the druggist, who is a brother-in-law of a prominent City official. The Association appointed a Committee to investigate the case and bring the guilty party to justice.

The Board of Councilmen failed to hold their regular meeting last evening for want of a quorum.

A case came before the Superior Court yesterday, in which a partner of a firm made an application for an injunction to wind up business, and for a receiver. The plaintiff alleged frequent misunderstandings between himself and his partner, which led to quarreling, in consequence of which the business was not profitable. The defendant alleged the contrary in regard to the business, and asserted that an occasional dispute was the only difficulty. Judge Pierrepont denied the application.

There was a firm and rising market for Stocks yesterday, and more decided and substantial speculation for the upward turn than has been manifested for a week or more past. New-York Central, 85; Illinois Central, 86¼, and Galena, 79⅝@¾. Money was in freer supply to the Stock Brokers at 7 ℘ cent., as the rule, with exceptions at 6 ℘ cent.

An unusually heavy business was transacted in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, prices of which advanced materially. Large purchases were made for export, and extensive freight engagements were reported. Provisions were in fair demand. Hay, Hops and Whisky were in lively request. Sugars attracted more attention. The movements in other branches of business were restricted.

Terrorism in Texas.

Among the recent news from Texas is, the curious announcement that some United States soldiers, accused of hanging a man who had stabbed one of their comrades in a bar-room, had been liberated from custody by the civil authorities for want of sufficient evidence. We must say that we are greatly surprised at the action of the military authorities in ever allowing them to be subjected to the humiliation and inconvenience of an examination. A man does not, we believe, forfeit his rights as a citizen on becoming a soldier of the Republic, and the right to hang anybody whose personal appearance is disagreeable, or whose previous history is not well known, seems to be just now the right of all others which the citizens of Texas cherish most fondly. To arrest half a dozen persons for putting a man to death because his conduct displeased them, must certainly, viewed in the light of Texan morals, be considered a gross outrage, even when committed on private soldiers, and every law-abiding citizen will be glad to see that the officials have receded from their odious and ridiculous position. Each week's mail from that model community bears a stronger and stronger resemblance to the recent accounts from Syria and Montenegro. The citizens seem to have taken to the business of hanging with as keen a relish as the Druses and Montenegrins to cutting off heads. No Turkish Pasha in the days of Amurath was ever more jocose over a heap of infidel skulls than the newspapers of that Christian and civilized region over the daily murders which are now being perpetrated of every unfortunate stranger whom a drunken mob chooses to accuse of Abolitionism. The San Antonio *Ledger*, for example, informs us that "a wandering map-seller has just been translated to another sphere of action;" that "a negro boy accompanied him in his permanent suspension from earthly duties." The wit of the Galveston *News* is still more ghastly when it informs us that the "Abolitionist J. E. Lemon had been prevented by a material impediment from leaving the State; that he had climbed a tree, and we presume had hurt himself in coming down." Merriment of this sort, if it does not strike us, in this latitude, as very promotive of cheerfulness, at least reveals the spirit by which the Pro-Slavery zealots in Texas are now animated. That there is no real excuse for the bloody saturnalia in which they are indulging, is made manifest by the bogus letter which we published yesterday morning, purporting to be from one Abolitionist incendiary to another. Every line of it contained clear evidence that it was the composition of a stupid and ignorant defender of the "peculiar institution," that the writer was not only a forger, but a blockhead. In times of real danger and distress men do not resort to means of this sort to quicken the public zeal. The realities of the situation are generally found amply sufficient to arouse people into activity. Forged letters are, on the contrary, one of the ordinary accompaniments of gross impostures and delusions, got up by knaves for their own profit and the confusion and terror of their neighbors, and there has never been a bloody outbreak of insane credulity, from the days of Domitian to the days of Titus Oates, in which they did not figure.

When we remember the materials of which the population of Texas is in the main composed—the more restless and lawless of Southern adventurers, and the more enterprising and indefatigable of fugitives from justice in all parts of the Union, and the ferocity of manners, reckless disregard of human life, bred by habitual drunkenness, and the constant wearing of concealed weapons, we may form some notion of the danger to which friendless strangers are there exposed at this moment. It is only a few days since a respectable minister from the Northwest was hanged by the mob; a wealthy planter from Louisiana was set upon still more recently, simply because he passed through a town in great haste, and it was only his drawing his revolver, and announcing his determination to sell his life dearly, that saved him from instant death, and afforded time for inquiry. Poor peddlers, inoffensive Germans and strangers of all climes are being hanged every day by bands of cut-throats, for no better reason than that some of the mob happened to know them. We are in the habit of pitying the natives of those countries in Europe who are exposed to the infliction of martial law at the will of an alarmed tyrant; but martial law is at least law. Under it criminals are judged by a tribunal, are heard in their defence, and have the charges against them proved with order and decorum. The horror, and the great horror of Slavery, in a political point of view, is, that in every community in which it prevails, public panic or excitement brings not the law of the camp, but sheer anarchy, places every man's life and fortune at the mercy of the rabble, turns the scum of barracoons loose on the community, and familiarizes the whole population with wholesale bloodshed. The most heartless, and vindictive, and cruel minion of the Austrian Kaiser, that ever sat in judgment upon an Italian Carbonaro, is humane, reasonable, enlightened, merciful and religious, compared with a drunken, excited Pro-Slavery Texan mob, and yet it is at the mercy of a tribunal of this sort that a large number of our fellow-citizens now hold their lives and property.

One of the worst features in these Slavery panics is their close proximity to the Presidential election. We now hear of one every day in some of the Slave States. The coincidence is, to say the least, unfortunate. We should be sorry to accuse any party of conducting a canvass in blood, of slaughtering hecatombs of deluded negroes, and peddlers and preachers on the altar of political Victory; but we wish sincerely there was a longer interval between these conflagrations and strychnine stories, and confessions, and executions, and the Presidential election. We shall probably be told that these excesses are the natural results of the Anti-Slavery assaults upon men who live in the midst of ignorant negroes, and we are willing to admit that such is probably the case; but this very fact is the strongest argument we know of against the further diffusion of the institution. As long as Slavery exists, and wherever it exists, there will be designing and indefatigable Abolitionists, and suspicious and excitable masters, and a social organization which can only be saved by fits of anarchy and bloodshed and mob-law every four years, is not worth saving. If, in our own community, theft could only be repressed by allowing armed and drunken mobs to parade the streets every year, and hang anybody they chose to lay their hands upon, we should vote unhesitatingly for handing Manhattan Island over to the Indians and the deer, as soon as possible. No property is worth having which has to be preserved by such means; because if preserved at all, it must be preserved by the sacrifice of all the other elements of civilization, of order, of morality, of security, of humanity and of justice.

Canadian Municipals.

We begin to fear that we have done more than justice to the New-York Aldermen. Indeed, it may even prove in the end that the extraordinary aureole of absurdity which now invests the brows of the Gothamite City father should be attributed rather to the superior civilization of his fellow-citizens than to his own preëminence in Aldermanic incapacity. The people of New-York are themselves so orderly, intelligent and honest, that the average Alderman shines by contrast among them with preternatural lustre. Transferred to another community, and matched with his fellows of another origin, who knows that the immortal Boole himself might not lose something of his glory? Barry, for example, has become with us the type of Aldermanic pugnacity, merely through his feats in the pugilistic line at Jones' Wood and in the City Hall. But what distinction could Barry hope for in a city like New-Orleans, where the municipal surgeons leave a patient in a gig at the hospital door and exchange shots in the street for the right to his aneurism?

And what have all our Reception Committees ever done that could be compared with the conduct of certain Canadian municipalities towards the Prince of Wales? To feed the Turkish Pasha with ham, and make the Japanese tipsy with champagne, remarkable as these achievements have hitherto seemed, were but poor flights of fancy by the side of the devices of our loyal neighbors. The debate of the Aldermen of Kingston, C. W., over the Prince and the Orangemen has never been approached.

The Prince very properly declines to land at Kingston because he is to be received by partisans with partisan emblems. The Aldermen meet to discuss the crisis. One of these worthies, a Pigeon by name, but surely rather a serpent than a dove by nature, proposes that the Prince should be lured ashore by the promise of a levée without a procession. The Mayor objects that there will be a procession, as everybody knew, and that he cannot make false statements to the Duke of Newcastle. This Mayoral repugnance to telling a fib excites great indignation. Several city fathers denounce the Duke and his charge for their indifference to the glorious cause of Protestantism. In Lower Canada the poor Prince had been reviled for putting slights on Roman Catholic prelates. In Upper Canada he is blasphemed for hesitating to countenance an open insult to the Roman Catholic population. We are sorry for the Prince, thus caught between two fires, but we can console him with the experience of independent journalism, which fares no better than he, being abused by Paul to-day for supporting Peter, and assailed by Peter to-morrow for speaking the truth of Paul. Threats of "bringing down" the proud Duke of Newcastle, and, we regret to add, impertinences alike disloyal and indecent toward the Prince himself, diversify the municipal session which finally ends in a resolution, asserting the regret of the Council for unpleasantnesses which a word of just and gallant remonstrance for themselves, pronounced in time, would have obviated; and requesting his Royal Highness to come on shore and hear the fine sentiments of this motley and impotent official conclave. In other words, these precious "fathers" first insult their guest by permitting knots of fanatics to force upon him political difficulties and passions, with which he has and can have as yet nothing whatever to do, and then vote that he ought not to mind such trifles, but land at once, and allow their honors to make the little speeches and show the little shows they have been so long preparing, with a "single eye" to the Prince's pleasure, and several pairs of eyes to their own amusement and glory.

The Prince, well advised, very properly declined to have anything to do with these people or their petty squabbles, and at the last advices was sailing on past one and another town of his mother's dominions, in the hope of finding somewhere a rational population before reaching the American frontier. We fear His Royal Highness will be disappointed. Nevertheless, as one after another of the Canadian municipalities reveals its true qualities, our own Aldermen will take on a brighter hue, and we shouldn't be surprised if the revulsion of feeling among the decent classes, on finding that Van Tine and his associates are really but pale reflections of more stupendous originals, should go so far, that some of the Aldermen may be invited to the Prince's ball at the Academy.

The End of Sunday Theatricals.

We are happy to record the general subjection of the Sunday-Theatre proprietors to the laws of the State. A single notorious offender still resists public sentiment and defies the authorities; but a little experience of the penalties of violated law, so soon as the indictments hanging over his head can be reached, may teach him a valuable lesson. We understand that Eustachi's Volks Theatre has passed into new and better hands—the Sunday performances having been abandoned. The Stadt Theatre—after a parting growl at the "Sunday fanatics," through the *Staats Zeitung*, for interrupting its Sunday profits, which formerly equaled those of the entire week,—takes out a new license, and foregoes Sunday exhibitions. The Volks Garten did not fancy the suits of the "House of Refuge," for $500 penalty for its Sunday "sacred concerts," and gives up playing. The Broadway establishments early gave in to the law, and some of them have been compelled to apply for regular theatrical licenses. On the whole, a more general submission to the theatre and Sunday laws has been secured than has been known for twenty years.

Those who were deceived by the bluster of the lager-dealers and saloon-keepers, and who undervalued the quiet movement for suppressing the Sunday theatres, anticipated a protracted and, perhaps, unsuccessful contest. The result has vindicated anew the wisdom and efficiency of the noiseless policy of the Sabbath Committee; and it crowns a succession of triumphs in moral reform scarcely paralleled, under circumstances the most unfavorable. The gentlemen composing that Committee have had the good sense to base their reforms on principles so obvious as to command universal assent, and have advocated them with a courtesy and dignity which disarmed opposition. Their manifest disinterestedness and moderation have conciliated all classes of citizens, excepting those directly concerned in corrupting the community; and their unvarying success in the issues they have made has won the admiration and gratitude of all right-minded men.

We could wish that the illustration thus furnished of the utility of manly action on the part of prominent citizens, in the suppression of glaring evils, might prompt to more patriotic efforts for the public good among the men of substance and influence. It is the simple and shameful neglect of such action which has led to the ascendancy of rowdyism and rascality in public affairs, and has allowed intemperance, vice and crime to sweep over the City in an increasing tide. If our institutions were worth forming, they are worth preserving; and they cannot be preserved or perpetuated without patriotic sacrifices on the part of those who have most at stake in their healthful working.

As for our German friends, who may miss for the nonce their wonted Sunday pastimes, we would suggest an experiment of the usages of the country they have made their home. We have trudged along very well for a century or two with a quiet, orderly, cheerful rest-day; a social, sacred home-day. We have found six days of the week quite enough for care and toil, for fun and frolic, for social beer-drinking and play-going; and we give the seventh day to repose, charity, personal and domestic culture, and to worship. Is that too much? Let those who have been mistaught to think so, make personal experience now in the premises.

Politics in Ecuador.

That foolish or fabulous author, who is said to have asserted that history never reproduces itself, must have had a very slight acquaintance with any history, and none whatever with the history of Spanish America. In that happy region history appears to addict itself exclusively to the business of reproduction. It would even be possible, we suspect, to state well-defined cycles in which each of the emancipated colonies of Mother Spain returns to some previous and most undesirable state of affairs, wherein, as in the standard drama, we have the same *dramatis personæ* and identical actors, the same heavy men and the same walking, and we may add, returning gentlemen. These periods of historical repetition date back to the period of initial revolution, and advance from that point with the regularity of astronomical epochs, and the most discouraging characteristic of the phenomenon is that there is no average progress in civilization and the arts of peace, in refinement or industrial gain. The turbulence is that of a tempest-stirred pool without an outlet, rather than the forward dash and flow of a torrent.

A snug and exceedingly apposite illustration of this averment is just now presented by the petty Republic of Ecuador. Petty, for although the territory is of imperial extent, its population in the gross is less than that of this happy island of Manhattan, and its intelligent or governing class might easily reside in one wing of the City Hall; so large is the proportion of Indians and wholly unlettered half-breeds and negroes, who exercise, when they get a chance, the high constitutional prerogative of the elective franchise. But the chance is very rarely had. Very rarely, indeed, does a year elapse, without the general election being superseded by a *coup d'état*; or by an invasion of fillibusters or of hostile neighbors, whose coming demands a suspension of the fundamental law; and the result is, an irregular succession of dictators, governing from amid the army, and not often governing with reference to the public welfare.

The latest of these changes is reported to us by our Panama Correspondent. Ten years ago one of the violent popular eruptions we have referred to, expelled from the country a President of conservative antecedents, Flores by name. From that day Flores has pervaded the coast and frontiers of Ecuador, with the fixed purpose of reëstablishing himself, and punishing his enemies. He has tried two expeditions, of promising strength, which have proved failures. He has worn out the patience of Chili, Peru and New-Granada with his intrigues and solicitations. At all possible opportunities and in all conceivable ways he has harassed his hapless country, until it has appeared to be the policy of its people to recall him to power, as the readiest means of laying to rest his perturbed spirit. In the meantime Ecuador has passed through its troublous cycle, enjoying a dozen revolutions, a Peruvian occupation, a blockade of its seaport, and the utter ruin of its industry and trade. For all commercial purposes it might have been, for the last six years, left out of the map of America, or marked as an unknown wilderness.

The Peruvian chief, Castilla, lingered long enough in the country to institute a fresh revolution, which placed at the head of the army, and of course, in supreme power, one Franco, a mulatto, who has managed to prolong his nominal authority for several months; but has not managed as successfully as his predecessors to keep off and baffle the pertinacious Flores. The latter we now learn has not only made good his entrance into the country; but has rallied about him an effective army; and in a well contested field has unseated the short-lived Franco, who has sought Guayaquil a fugitive, on his way to exile. Flores now predominates; and will naturally pay off a variety of old debts of a private character. A new era of violence and proscription is inaugurated. Another cycle of convulsion has commenced.

In themselves the calamities of Ecuador are to this Government of no moment whatever. The total annual amount of our trade with Guayaquil is scarcely worth a cargo of guano. It is only in the political suggestions such scenes of misgovernment present, and in the obscurity they cast upon the future duties and policy of the United States, that the subject acquires a practical interest. The stages of transition and decomposition through which Ecuador is passing are common to all the Spanish Republics whose northernmost limits adjoin our own. Their fate is of the highest concern to our own safety. That societies so declining must soon be replaced by a stronger foreign influence, is inevitable; it may become more than a question of curiosity to the United States to learn, what those powerful influences are to be, and how far they may be friendly or hostile to ourselves. In effect, the Mexican difficulty contains a synopsis of our future relations with the whole of the old Spanish-American Empire. Ecuador is but an exfoliation of that germ; and as we permit the fate of our next neighbor to be determined, so shall we be governed by force of precedent and by virtue of lost ground, in our policy touching all the decaying States of South America. Herein lies the importance of keeping distinctly in view the entire field an obvious destiny spreads before us, and of letting none of these political phenomena pass disregarded. They shed light of incalculable importance upon matters now urging this Government for instant decision.

A Modern Moloch.

A late discussion in the English Parliament on the contemplated "Grand Custom" about to be made by the King of Dahomey, elicited some facts regarding the social condition of Western Africa and the policy of England on the Slave Coast that may be of importance at the present moment. It seems that Badahung, in honor of his father, the late King Gezo, has determined to surpass all former monarchs in the magnitude of the ceremonies to be performed on the occasion of the "Grand Custom." Two thousand persons will be sacrificed, and a great pit has been dug, which is to contain human blood enough to float a canoe!

Lord Fermoy, who brought the matter before the House, remarked that it might, indeed, be already too late for the interference of the British Government, but probably there was yet time, as the victims could not be collected very speedily. No time, he urged, should be lost in impressing upon the King of Dahomey the propriety of abandoning that frightful custom, and the Kings of that country had always been inclined to listen to advice from England.

Mr. Fortescue communicated the fact that, as soon as the contemplated massacre came to the knowledge of Lord John Russell, he sent a solemn message to the King of Dahomey, remonstrating with him, and warning him that if he carried out his design Her Majesty's Government would take hostile proceedings against him in any part of his territory. To this Lord Palmerston added that it was his lot, when at the Foreign Office, to use great endeavors to persuade the former King of Dahomey to abandon these abominable practices. "We sent," said he, "two or three missions to the head-quarters of the King. I am sorry to say that those who went reported that when they came to the King's palace they saw, around the wall which surrounded it, placed, not the ornaments which are usual in civilized countries, but human skulls—skulls of the victims sacrificed on those occasions, and ostentatiously displayed on the walls of the palace. The capital of Dahomey (Abomey) is at a considerable distance from the coast, and the road to it, through jungles and marshes, is so difficult to traverse, that it would be scarcely possible to take a European force there to exercise coercion. If any pressure can be exerted with good effect, it will not fail to be added."

Into what a strange lurid world do these facts introduce us, this Nineteenth Christian Century! Geology has familiarized us with the fact that there are on the earth's surface rocks shooting up through the strata of the planet, the bases of which stretch down to the nether fires. Something analogous to this at times shows itself in humanity—outcroppings, on the surface of our modern civilization, of those dark demoniac instincts that reach us as in echoes from the bygone primeval epochs. History has made us acquainted with the Old-World atrocities—the sacrifices to Moloch in the Vale of Tophet, mothers offering their own children while drums beat to drown their cries—the Druid with his glave slaying the victim at the sacrificial stone—the Mexican priest slitting the side of the devoted person and tearing out the yet-throbbing heart!

But the demon of Dahomey exceeds all that history records of the ferocious, and at the picture presented in the announcement of the details of the "Grand Custom," the imagination swoons at the vision of horror. The scene, too, takes on a kind of ghastly mirth—a lake filled with human blood, amid which a black Ghoul paddles his light canoe!

Dahomans have always enjoyed a bad preeminence, even in Africa, for atrocious cruelties. Indeed, did we not have the testimony of unimpeachable witnesses—among them the old English slave-trader, Capt. Snelgrave, [1734,) and more recently Duncan and Forbes—it would be impossible to regard the tales they relate as other than the wild engenderings of a brain crazed by tropical fires. Pyramids of dead men's heads, palaces built of skulls, paved with skulls, and walled around with skulls, are features in the carnival of horrors, which veracious witnesses relate.

It is devoutly to be hoped that the efforts of England to put a final stop to these bloody barbarities were in time and successful. And with all respect to the great Washingtonian doctrine of non-interference in the affairs of other nations, might not some of our marines on the African coast efficiently coöperate with the British forces?

Musical.

The Opera House was last night occupied by what a worthy citizen from the prairie granary who sat in our neighborhood, several times described to his short-waisted, pink-cheeked and green-gloved daughter as a "fashionable and respectable crowd." "Crowd" at the West is not necessarily a noun of multitude, but may be applied indiscriminately to a party of four drinking whisky and water, and to a Chicago Convention. We cannot therefore quarrel with our worthy citizen, though no New-Yorker would have been likely to think the Academy uncomfortably jammed last night, had there been New-Yorkers enough present to encourage each other in thinking about it at all.

The truth is that four or five opera nights per week belong to the Arcadian youth of society. A grown-up community will not allow its palate to be so tremendously charged.

Not even *Lucia di Lammermoor*, sung with all the grace and finish of Patti, all the fire and fury of Musiani, can make your true opera-goer forget on Thursday that on Wednesday he listened to something else. Our managers must give us and their artists a little more repose.

Yet Patti, since sing she must, sang charmingly last night, and her delicately-accurate vocalization and highly-developed method contrasted very pleasingly with the not always well-defined breadth and the not always well-considered *élan* of Mme. Cortesi's ample and exciting style. Musiani loved his *Lucia* in rather stringent tones, but cursed her, when he came to the cursing, magnificently. If Balaam had possessed the voice and delivery of Musiani, we fear that he could never have refrained from a *crescendo* denunciation of Israel which would have startled Balak himself.

The audience was less chary last night of *encores* and bouquets than it has yet been. We rejoice in the bouquets, but *encores* in these Tophetic nights ought not to be lightly required of such artists as Miss Patti.

To-night we have Cortesi and Musiani in their last season conquest of "Il Trovatore," and of course the *Ut de Poitrine*. To-morrow a grand Patti Matinée invites all the world.

Christy's Minstrels.—This memorable "institution" will take farewell of Brooklyn to-night, and then depart on an Eastern tour, leaving the metropolis to Hooley & Campbell, now intrenched at Niblo's Saloon.

The Claim of Mr. Robert Parrish.—We have already noticed the singular claim which Mr. Robert Parrish, Jr., of Philadelphia, makes upon the French Government for 15,000,000 francs, as compensation for putting it in possession of gold fields which are now yielding it an immense revenue. Mr. Parrish wrote a letter to Secretary Cobb, calling his attention to the subject, and received this reply:

Treasury Department, Aug. 28, 1860.

Sir: Your letter of the 27th inst. is received. I beg leave to state that the claim against France, stated in your letter to the President, is not within the cognizance or jurisdiction of this Department, and therefore it is not within my lawful power to take any steps in the matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Robert A. Parrish, Jr., Esq., No. 1,305 Arch-street, Philadelphia.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Orders from the War Department—Interesting Army News—The Claims Against Peru, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times:

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 6.

Brevet Second Lieut. W. E. Merrill, of the Corps of Engineers, will report at West Point for duty as Assistant Professor of Engineering, relieving Lieut. Snyder, who will report for duty at Charleston as assistant to Capt. Foster, Corps of Engineers.

Brevet Second Lieut. Lockett, Corps of Engineers, is assigned to duty as assistant to Capt. Whiting, at Savannah, Ga., and will report by the 1st of October.

Lieut. Wm. Wibb, Fifth Infantry, is relieved from serving as Judge Advocate of the General Court Martial to meet at Fort Columbus on the 12th inst., and Lieut. Woods, Ninth Infantry, is detailed in his place.

With a view to the punctual payment of the troops every two months, districts are assigned to paymasters in the Department of Texas. Paymaster Maclin pays at the posts on the line to Camp Cooper, including the head-quarters; Paymaster Cunningham at the posts on the Rio Grande below Fort Duncan; Paymaster McClure at the posts from Fort Inge to Fort Davis, including Camp Wood and Fort Duncan, and Major Brown will pay in the District north of Camp Cooper. Paymaster Marcy will take post at St. Joseph, Mo., instead of at Nebraska City.

Señor Tessara was surprised to find himself announced in the *Herald* as being in New-York consulting with the Cuban Commissioners, as he has not been out of Washington for some weeks.

Secretary Floyd expressed great indignation to-day, when he heard of the arrest of your correspondent, "Observer." He disapproves of Mr. Strong's action.

Advices from Peru announce the gratifying intelligence that the American claims are in a fair way of amicable adjustment. Mr. Clay had a conference of four hours with President Castillo on the subject. All threats were withdrawn, and terms were proposed which will be likely to lead to an early settlement of all difficulties.

The leave of absence granted to Lieut. Willard is extended six months.

Lieut. Griffin, just detailed as teacher of artillery tactics at West Point, has been in the artillery school at Fort Monroe only three months. Of course the artillery school feels highly complimented. A.

Vermont Election.

Montpelier, Thursday, Sept. 6.

Returns from one hundred towns foot up Fairbanks, 18,024; Saxe, 6,268; Harvey, 1,380; Republican gain since last year 2,041. Mr. Fairbanks' majority in the State will exceed 20,000. The House stands, so far, 133 Republicans to 13 Democrats.

Nominations for Congress.

Auburn, Thursday, Sept. 6.

Major Wm. C. Beardsley, of Auburn, was nominated by acclamation for Congress from the Twenty-fifth District, by the Democratic Convention, to-day.

Syracuse, Thursday, Sept. 6.

Hon. Chas. B. Sedgwick was to-day renominated by acclamation for Congress, from the Twenty-fourth Congressional District.

Milwaukee, Thursday, Sept. 6.

Judge A. S. Sloan was nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention of the Third District yesterday.

Dover, N. H., Thursday, Sept. 6.

At a mass Republican Convention at Wolfsboro to-day, Ebenezer Stevens, of Meredith, was chosen Presidential Elector.

Mexican Affairs.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

It is reported that a *pronunciamiento* in favor of the election of Ex-President Comonfort to authority in Mexico has been planned, and is about to be proclaimed.

Fires in Massachusetts.

Boston, Thursday, Sept. 6.

The Washington Hotel and stables adjoining, in Lawrence, were destroyed by fire this afternoon. The property was not of much value.

In Medford, last night, a fire destroyed the Alms-House and out-buildings. Loss $6,000.

Movements of the Wherryberryman.

Albany, Thursday, Sept. 6.

Martin, the Boston wherryman, left for Poughkeepsie this morning, and will return to-morrow in the evening. He is to be entertained at a grand vegetable banquet at the McCardee House.

Counterfeit Notes in Circulation.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Sept. 6.

A new altered note of fives on the Pittsfield (Mass.) Bank, has just appeared. It is also altered to Pittsfield Bank, Illinois.

No Yellow Fever at Charleston.

Charleston, Thursday, Sept. 5.

To Capt. H. S. Bass, Chief of Police of Charleston, St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York:

There have been no more deaths reported than the two which occurred before you left. I think it was a false alarm.

(Signed,) CHARLES MACBETH,
Mayor of Charleston.

The Steamship Chesapeake.

Savannah, Thursday, Sept. 6.

The report this morning from the *Chesapeake* is, that she lies well upon the beach, and easy. She makes but little water. The cargo is not much wet; the chances are favorable for saving the ship and cargo as soon as the weather moderates.

City Politics.

DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB.

The Douglas and Johnson Central Campaign Club, held a regular meeting last evening, at their rooms in Broadway, when Alderman Wilson, from the Committee of Arrangements, made a verbal report with regard to the great Barbecue to take place on the 12th inst. Mr. Wilson reported that he had been in communication with Mr. Douglas, and that gentleman would positively speak on the occasion, as would Messrs. Johnson, Soule, Gov. Fletcher, of Virginia, Ex-Governor Seymour, of New-York, and several other eminent men. He further reported that a large ox had been presented to the Committee, as also several sheep, a calf, a pig, and other articles of that kind. All these would be roasted whole, and would be partaken of by those who would attend the demonstration. He trusted there would be a full attendance, and that as many as could spare time from their work would be present. He also recommended that five volunteers from each Ward club would be requested to assist the Committee. Forty-three clubs had already notified him of their intention to be present. Music would be there in abundance, and the various dancing-stands would be used, the large one being kept exclusively for ladies. Three steamers would run hourly from New-Jersey, and boats would also run from Poughkeepsie, Albany, Rhode Island, and other parts adjacent. The Second-avenue railroad will charge only three cents per trip, and the Railroad from Westchester will run oftener. The police arrangements would be excellent, but he trusted the volunteers would attend and assist.

The report was accepted, and the presiding officer, Mr. Wm. C. Goon, introduced Hon. Edson Olds, of Illinois, who made a speech of an hour and a half's duration. He partially advocated the Popular Sovereignty doctrine as put forth by Mr. Douglas, and remarked in relation to the Wide-Awake organization, that their determination, as avowed by themselves, to proceed to Washington and enforce the inauguration of Lincoln, showed that something must be wrong. He affirmed that the doctrines laid down by Douglas were not only in support of the Compromise of 1850, but were those of our fathers, and particularly lauded the union of the Whigs with the Democrats to insure the election of Douglas.

Some routine business followed, and the Club adjourned.

THE WIDE-AWAKES.

The commandants of the several Wide-Awake Companies held a meeting last evening at the Republican Head-quarters, No. 618 Broadway, which will hereafter be the head-quarters of the Wide-Awakes. There are now twenty-seven regularly-organized Wide-Awake Clubs in this City, numbering in the aggregate not less than two thousand. This number is weekly increasing. The commandants decided to have a parade on the 13th inst., and recommended the Wide-Awake General Committee to order the Grand Marshal, Gen. Ward, to promulgate his order for a parade in the morning, the procession to form at such time at the Cooper Institute as the Grand Marshal may designate, which will be probably about 10 o'clock. The Wide-Awakes of Brooklyn and Jersey City will be invited to attend. The office of the Grand Marshal, at No. 618 Broadway, will be open every day until the 3d day of October next, the day of the National Wide-Awake demonstration.

MOZART HALL.

The Mozart Hall General Committee held a meeting last evening. Among the important and unexpected events was the withdrawal of ex-Alderman Wm. J. Brisley, an old Democrat, from that Committee. Mr. Brisley promises at a future day to give his reasons publicly for his action.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Pony Express—Advices from California and the Sandwich Islands.

St. Joseph, Thursday, Sept. 6.

Advices from California to Aug. 25, and from the Sandwich Islands to Aug. 9, reached here this morning by the Pony Express.

The Express arrived at San Francisco on the 23d of August, with St. Louis dates of the 10th.

The news from the Kentucky and North Carolina elections puts the Bell and Everett men in good spirits, and they are pushing their State organization energetically.

There is little State news. All the politicians are preparing for the four State Conventions to be held at Sacramento between the 20th of August and the 12th of September.

A correspondent of the Sacramento *Union* writes from Virginia City that it is ascertained that a party of seven white men, who had been missing some time, were burned to death, near Pyramid Lake, by the Indians. Their charred remains were found chained to trees. The head and chest of one of them was not burned, and by this means the rest were identified as the party who left California for the Washoe Mines in May, under command of Norman Cowfild, formerly from Cambridge, Washington County, New-York.

Large numbers of emigrants continue to arrive at Carson and Honey Lake Valleys, consisting mostly of families.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Sandwich Island dates per bark *Yankee* are received to Aug. 9. The principal topics of exciting interest are some developments of official irregularity, of which particulars are given resulting from an investigation of the affairs of the American Consul at Honolulu.

A bill before the Legislature for the establishment of a bank with paper currency was warmly discussed, with considerable prospect of passing—the paper circulation of the Bank not to exceed $150,000.

The ship *Morning Light*, from San Francisco, arrived at Honolulu July 26, and sailed on the 28th for Barker's Island.

The British bark *Kathleen*, sailed from Honolulu, with a cargo of lumber about Aug. 6, for Sidney.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

San Francisco, Saturday, Aug. 25.

Arrived at San Francisco Aug. 24: Steamer *Golden Age*, from Panama; ships *Nonpareil* and *B. F. Hoxie*, from New-York; bark *Electra*, from Sidney; *Helen W. Almy*, from Manila; *Johnson Stoll*, from Hamburg; schr. *Wild Pigeon*, from New-York.

Spoken, Aug. 15, lat. 30° 30', lon. 139° West, ship *Monarch*, for ——.

Sailed, bark *Harriet* for Valparaiso.

The market has lost much of the excitement which characterized the previous week and the country trade appears to have been checked by the advancing tendency of prices. There is a good steady business doing at last quotations, prices throughout being well sustained. Wheat comes in slowly and is taken freely for export at about $1 50 ₩ 100 lbs. The supply of tonnage has been increased by yesterday's arrivals, but anything unengaged is readily taken up. The ship *Georges* has cleared for New-York with 3,000 sacks of 100 lbs. each of Wheat, 7,000 Hides, nearly 600 bales of Wool, and an assortment of Rosewood. The whole cargo is valued at $70,000. The bark *B. F. Shaw* has cleared for Australia with 600 sacks of Wheat and 2,000 quarter sacks of Flour.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

Springfield, Mo., Thursday, Sept. 6.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates to the 13th ultimo, arrived here at 9 o'clock, this morning.

By a passenger from El Paso we get the following: A revolution is in progress in Chihuahua, in which the Church Party have been successful. The Liberal Governor and other Executive officers have been deposed, and have fled to New-Mexico for safety. In Sonora Gov. Pesquiera's tenure is very frail. He is fast losing ground, and probably will not be able to maintain his Government much longer.

The Arizona gold mines are a humbug.

The times are very dull throughout the entire Rio Grande country, and with little prospect of their being better for some time to come.

OUR CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

Dr. Gwin's Cool Reception—A Shining Light Quenched—Republicans and People's Party Men—Glance at the Crimes, Suicides, Insanity, &c., of the City for the Year Past—A Great Discovery.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Monday, Aug. 6, 1860.

Dr. Gwin, "the daily mail-killer," is home again. On the day of his arrival a military company fired 30 guns for the departure of its Captain, but not a fire cracker exploded on the Senator's account. Nobody gave him a dinner. Nobody made much of him. Nobody has spoken well of him. He is a shrewd man, however, and will go back to the United States Senate if he wishes, without a question. During the six months I have been here I have never heard a word said in his favor, yet all say that he is bound to return to Washington, the *chosen* representative of the State. The Republicans are bending all their energies to keep him at home, where he is appreciated—in this golden land—where the climate is so even and equable that from January to December you use just the same amount of bed clothes and never need to vary an ounce the weight of your personal garments. But they will have an up-hill task to do it.

To-day John Nugent retires from the *Herald*, which he started some ten years ago, "to devote himself to the law." In retiring, he announces himself for Douglas, but the *Herald*, which is left in the hands of Guthrie, Deputy United States Surveyor, is henceforth for Breckinridge. The split in the Democratic Central Committee reaches into every county, so far each county has been heard from, and the Republican joy accompanies it everywhere, as if it were the steam of the splitting party. In this city the Republicans are strong enough to quarrel right heartily. They organized a Central Club, the other night, when the professional politicians made a desperate, but unsuccessful, effort to introduce a test which would have divorced effectually the People's Party from the Republicans. The People's Party, who control the city, are almost to a man Republicans, if anything, but they have always held that an honest and economical municipal administration was of more value than the success of a party name. How successful they have been by adhering to their good-government policy, you may judge from a single fact. The amount of property stolen in this city in 1857, was $90,491; in 1858, $94,778; in 1859, $53,225; in the year ending June 30, 1860, $48,248. Yet in these four years the city has been steadily growing in population. During the past year, of the $48,248 stolen, $40,223 was recovered. Yet for our 80,000 inhabitants we have but 34 policemen. Last week there were but three burglaries of any account in the city, and in each of these cases the property was recovered, and in two of them the burglars captured within six hours after the police were notified. Can you beat that? Before the People's Party was organized, San Francisco was infamous for its crimes; the last year has been eminently barren of gross and outrageous cases; the number of murders was six, and the perpetrator of one of these was, on Saturday, condemned to be hanged.

Again: our Street Commissioner has but a single clerk, yet during the past seven months $160,302 worth of permanent street improvements have been made. The hardest worked men in the city's employ, are our Heads of Department. It was not so before the birth of the People's Party. The Republicans would do a suicidal act if they insisted on anything that had a tendency to divorce it from themselves.

The name most often mentioned in connection with the Pacific Railroad, is that of Dr. Rabe—the Secretary of the late Pacific Railroad Convention. The doctor is a German, and an irrepressible Republican. He is the leading spirit of a German Republican Club, which, though already formidable in its numbers, would be much more so, many reputable Germans say, if the doctor were less prominent a power in it. Last Friday, the doctor met one of the editors of a German independent paper, and charged him with having published a l—g statement concerning the Club. Huepner, the editor, heard the statement twice, and then replied with a blow on the doctor's nose. Rabe caught the editor by the cravat, and there might have been one instance of annihilation to record, but that a Democrat, from the mint, just then passing by, rushed up and attempted to part them. As he could not hold both, it was quite natural he should hold the Republican, as the most dangerous man of the two. Of course, Huepner occupied his time well, while his adversary was receiving the embraces of the mediator, and got in one or two more licks. By this time a stout Chairman of a Republican Club came up and pitched into the mint man—and here the entertainment was brought to a sudden termination by the advent of the Sheriff. No complaints have been made, and probably the blood spilt improved the health of the loser.

Our Coroner has just made his annual report, which shows that, during the year, 29 cases of suicide have occurred. June was the dearest month in this respect, and strychnine was the most popular method; eight took strychnine, three took arsenic, five took morphine, five shot themselves, two drowned themselves, and two vulgarly hanged themselves. There were 33 accidental deaths during the twelve months.

Our Sheriff reports that during the year he has transported 31 persons to State Prison, and 40 lunatics to the State Asylum. He has been sued almost daily—our people do love the law.

The last ship that arrived from China brought 316 Chinese to port. I think there is a disposition to treat the long-tailed strangers with universal kindness in view of the fact that some of their countrymen not long since discovered in Mission Creek a bed of charming soft-shell clams. GLAUCUS.

THE SPRINGFIELD HORSE SHOW.

Second Day—Young Stallions, Matched Horses and Family Teams—Brilliant Scene on the Grounds—New-York Stock, &c.

From our Special Correspondent.

Springfield, Mass., Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1860.

If Rosa Bonheur wanted to paint another "Horse Show," she could not find a better opportunity than at this—acknowledged by competent judges to be the finest exhibition of the kind ever witnessed on this continent. With beautiful and admirably-adapted grounds, the most desirable weather, a rush of spectators, a hundred stallions, sixty matched horses, fifty gentlemen's driving horses, and breeding mares, fillies, ponies, draft horses, truck teams, saddle horses, four-in-hands, tandems, colts and thoroughbreds, to swell the number to six hundred and seventeen, the Springfield Horse Show presents an equerry worthy of an army of princes. The overflowing exchequer of the managers, the special trains of the railroads, the overcrowded hotels, and the vast number of visitors crowding to the city, are substantial testimonials of success, and an earnest of the continuance of these truly national exhibitions.

At 9 o'clock this morning, with a commendable punctuality which has thus far characterized the Show, and which is in a great measure due to the efficiency of Marshal Dwight, classes No. 10, 11 and 12 were called up for inspection, and a beautiful sight they presented. The following were the entries made:

Class No. 10.—*Fillies 2 years and under 4.*

Kitty Clyde, Black Hawk and Morgan breed, owned by D. B. Merrick, Conn.

Sally Allen, Ethan Allen breed, owned by Wm. Hall, Conn.

Mendham Maid, Messenger and Black Hawk breed, owned by S. S. Clark, Conn.

Black Hawk, Messenger and Morgan breed, owned by C. M. Lewis, Conn.

Jenny, Ethan Allen and Morgan breed, owned by J. Brooks, Jr., Mass.

Nelly, Ethan Allen and Morgan breed, owned by J. Brooks, Jr., Mass.

Maud, Clarion breed, owned by F. W. Russell, Conn.

Prude, Messenger breed, owned by M. H. Griffin, Conn.

Peggy, Messenger breed, owned by M. H. Griffin, Conn.

Dolly, Morgan breed, owned by M. H. Griffin, Conn.

Black Maid, Black Hawk and Morgan breed, owned by M. H. Griffin Conn.

Class No. 11.—*Fillies 1 year and under 2.*

Fancy, Morgan and Black Hawk breed, owned by L. Jenks, Mass.

Fanny Fern, Morgan and Black Hawk breed, owned by H. D. Braman, Mass.

Ninon, Ethan Allen and Pocahontas breed, owned by R. S. Denny, Mass.

Lady Fenn, Black Hawk breed, owned by H. W. Fenn, Conn.

Jenny, Morgan breed, owned by Justin Bagg, Mass.

Kate, Morgan breed, owned by H. A. Fuller, Mass.

Class No. 12.—*Colts 2 years and under 4.*

Zack Taylor, Arabian and Morgan breed, owned by W. H. Upham, Mass.

On a trial of speed in these classes, *Mendham Maid*, *Dolly* and *Florence*, of the three-year-olds, and *Lady Allen*, *Maud*, *Pride* and *Peggy*, of the two-year-olds, distinguished themselves. The next class called was

Class No. 15.—*Fancy Matched Horses (Geldings or Mares.)*—————, J. G. Wood, of West Milbury, 10 years.

Topsy and *Lady Greenfield*, H. F. Osborn, of New-York, raised in New-Jersey and Massachusetts, *English* and *Morgan*, 1,800 pounds, 7 years, 15½ hands.

Lady Pratt and *Milkmaid*, S. F. Twitchell, raised in Maine and Connecticut, *Messenger* and *Typo*, 1,000 pounds, 10 years, 15½ hands.

Bill and *Jem*, J. Wilcox, of Meriden, Conn., raised in Vermont, *Sherman* and *Morgan*, 1,190 pounds, 8 years, 15½ hands.

Dandee and *Tiger*, Henry Pember, raised in Massachusetts and Vermont.

Tom and *Jerry*, Latan Gazette, raised in Vermont, *Black Hawk*, 1,850 pounds, 7 years, 15 hands.

One of the prettiest teams of these was that of Mr. Osborn, of New-York—dapple-gray and dapple-chestnut. Mr. Wilcox's *Bill* and *Jim*, a brown and bay, had the finest action, and on a trial of speed, Mr. Twitchell's *Lady Pratt* and *Milkmaid* came out considerably ahead on a mile heat. Mr. Reed also entered a fine team for exhibition, but not for premium. Mr. Wilcox's team has already taken the Connecticut State premium, and seems likely to get another here.

After a trial trot between *Benicia Boy* and *Fanny Fern*, of Class No. 18, in which *B. B.* came out ahead and honored his name, Classes Nos. 7 and 13 were called with the following entries:

Class No. 7.—*Stallions of 2 years and under 3.*

Young Ethan, Morgan and Messenger breed, owned by A. Colton, Mass.

Gold Hunter, Black Hawk breed, owned by W. McClulen, Conn.

Young Lone Star, Black Hawk breed, owned by D. B. Merrick, Mass.

Young Napoleon, Morgan breed, owned by James Hunt, Mass.

Napoleon Bonaparte, English and Morgan breed, owned by H. Bachelor, Mass.

Hiram Drew, Jr., Messenger and English breed, owned by D. Bigley, Mass.

Leviathan, Flying Cloud breed, owned by W. L. Bradley, Conn.

Garibaldi, Ethan Allen and Mary Taylor breed, owned by R. S. Denney, Mass.

Hampshire Chief, Black Hawk and Columbus breed, owned by E. P. Bartlett, Mass.

Moro, Flying Cloud breed, owned by S. J. Jackson, N. Y.

Leaser, Selina breed, owned by H. H. Lawrence, New-York City.

Green Mountain Yankee, Black Hawk breed, owned by J. U. Leavitt, Conn.

Free Trade, Revenue breed, owned by R. Brown, New-York.

Protection, Revenue breed, owned by R. Brown, New-York.

Duke, Messenger and Black Hawk breed, owned by Joseph Burnett, Mass.

Young Duroc, Duroc and Morgan breed, owned by E. H. Patch, Mass.

Gay Boy, Trott Childers breed, owned by —— Lyman, Mass.

American Eagle, owned by Horatio Holmes, Conn.

Class No. 13.—*Colts, Stallions and Geldings 1 year and under 2.*

Bay State II., owned by W. D. Prouty, Mass.

Massachusetts, Ethan Allen and Morgan breed, owned by John Brooks, Jr., Mass.

Young Bashaw, Bashaw and Duroc breed, owned by D. D. Warren, Mass.

Railroad Boy, Messenger and Morgan breed, owned by W. H. Griffin, Conn.

John Bell, Messenger and Morgan breed, owned by Joseph Burnett, Mass.

Owing to the rapidity with which such a number of horses were brought up and taken away, it was almost impossible to do justice to all, and a detailed description would perhaps prove tedious. The whole of Class 7 took a scrub-race twice around the half-mile track, and the result was that *Moro*, Mr. R. Jackson's Flushing stallion, a beautiful brown, of *Flying Dutchman* stock, came out ahead; *Leviathan*, a splendid black stallion, of *Flying Cloud* breed, second; and *Hiram Drew, Jr.*, a bay Morgan and English, third. These three were then selected for a half-mile trot, and went in about 1:45. *Moro*, however, broke badly, and ran nearly all the way. *Leviathan* trotted beautifully all the way round, and yet kept close up. A trial of speed between *Gay Boy*, *Duke*, *Gold-Hunter*, and *Napoleon Bonaparte*, resulted in *Gay Boy* coming in ahead in a two-minute half-mile, but breaking badly, and running. *Gold-Hunter* proved much the best trotter. Not much speed, however, was expected from this class, both from their growth and the fact that some had never been driven before, and others had been some time pasturing.

Among the colts of two years there were a number of beauties. *Young Duroc*, a fine bay, only two years old, and yet 16 hands high, and weighing 1,100 pounds, attracted most attention.

In the saddle horses' class there were eight gentlemen and three ladies, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Robinson and Miss Johnston, who rode around the half mile track, and exercised their steeds in galloping, stopping suddenly, stepping. The graceful carriage of the ladies was the topic of general admiration. The celebrated century quartette of Mr. Brown, of New-York, a four-in-hand team, whose united ages amount to 100 years, also attracted considerable interest on the Course.

In Class 5 there were twenty-four entries, and in a scrub race between *Billy*, *Seth Sprague* and *Frank*, *Billy* won by a quarter length in 2:50. In a race between *Pontiac*, *Young*, *Ethan Allen*, *Miles Standish* and *Naugatuck*, *Pontiac* won in 3:13, *Ethan* lapping him close. The following was the entries in this class:

Class No. 5.—*Stallions of 4 years and under 5.*

Shoreham, Black Hawk breed, owned by Caleb Tompkins, Vt.

Hampden Black Hawk, Black Hawk and English breed, owned by Fred. Knattmap, N. Y.

Shrewsbury Boy, Nonpareil breed, owned by C. D. Nourse, Mass.

Naugatuck, Black Hawk and Messenger breed, owned by J. H. Bennett, Conn.

Alexander, Black Hawk and Messenger breed, owned by C. Parker, Conn.

Black Hawk Messenger, Black Hawk and Messenger breed, owned by J. Wrusm, Maine.

Imperial Black Hawk, Messenger and Sher. Morgan breed, owned by C. M. Lewis, Conn.

Napoleon Black Hawk, Messenger and Sher. Morgan breed, owned by C. M. Lewis, Conn.

Young Hampden, Messenger and Sher. Morgan breed, owned by C. M. Lewis, Conn.

————, Ethan Allen and Messenger breed, owned by W. H. Harrington, Mass.

Surprise, Thoroughbred breed, owned by R. W. Dennis, R. I.

Pontiac, Black Hawk breed, owned by J. J. Crandall, Vermont.

Arabian Black Hawk, Arabian and Morgan breed, owned by D. C. Perry, Conn.

Tornado, Eclipse and Sir Henry breed, owned by J. Shedd, N. Y.

Benica Boy, Messenger breed, owned by J. Moulton, Mass.

Black Warrior, Sher. Morgan breed, owned by S. Noyes Enfield, N. H.

Hickory Jack, Ethan Allen and Litchfield breed, owned by A. Carpenter, R. I.

Frank, Black Hawk breed, owned by A. Carpenter, Conn.

Young Ethan, Ethan and St. Lawrence breed, owned by O. C. Chamberlain, Mass.

Young America, Flying Morgan breed, owned by S. L. Calley, Vt.

Billy, Ethan Allen breed, owned by D. Parker, Mass.

Miles Standish, Black Hawk and Mary Taylor breed, owned by E. D. Bush & Co., Vt.

Seth Sprague, Ethan Allen breed, owned by G. R. Wesson, Mass.

Pathfinder, Jr., Black Hawk breed, owned by Wm. Pettibone, Conn.

A trotting-match was then called between Mr. Harker's *Blackbird*, to wagon, against *Tom Collector*, which was won by the latter in 3:03. Mr. Harker said, however, that his horse was not in condition, and he had not expected to trot.

Mr. Silas C. Herring's famous Costenaga string-truck team *Prince*, *Charley*, *Hero* and *Major*, aged 7, 8, 9 and 10, were then shown up in front of the judges' stand, and exhibited their proficiency in guiding without reins, wheeling, pulling, &c. The exhibition of the day wound up with a very fine display of family horses, which were exercised in lots, one of the finest was *Bony Young*, the famous trotter, belonging to Mr. J. D. Walton, of New-York, who has done his mile in less than 2:30. He made the best time on this occasion, but was closely followed by *Black Hawk Second*, a beautiful actioned coal-black horse. The following was the list in this class, in which New-York is well represented:

Class 17.—*Family Horses.*

Fanny, Hambletonian breed, owned by James Abbe, Conn.

Norman Ward, owned by J. R. Poor, Mass.

Major, Black Hawk breed, owned by S. E. Chadwick, Mass.

Prince, Eclipse and Messenger breed, owned by H. A. Phalon, N. H.

Tige, Messenger breed, owned by D. D. Crombie, Mass.

Ned, Messenger breed, F. Bush, Conn.

Jenny, Canadian breed, owned by S. D. Hazard, Conn.

Peter Doyle, Morgan breed, owned by D. A. Phillips, Conn.

Sam Carpenter, Messenger breed, owned by D. A. Phillips, Conn.

Robin, Morgan breed, owned by Samuel Larrabee, Maine.

Night Hawk, Black Hawk breed, owned by J. Reed, Vt.

Sir Franklin, Morrill breed, owned by E. D. Killam, Conn.

Grey Peacock, Messenger breed, owned by S. C. Herring, N. Y.

Fanny Wilds, Messenger breed, owned by Henry Wills, Mass.

Charlie, Abdallah breed, owned by L. B. Chapman, Conn.

Belle, Morgan and Messenger breed, owned by C. E. Cornwall, N. Y.

Ben, Morgan breed, owned by P. F. Wilcox, Mass.

Black Jim, Black Hawk and Morgan breed, owned by E. Hubbard, Vt.

Charley, Morgan breed, owned by Wm. Warren, Me.

Lady Clay, owned by George Tabor, N. Y.

Prince, Morgan breed, owned by Dan. Strong, Conn.

Major, Hambletonian breed, owned by E. R. Vandusen, Conn.

Jack, Morgan breed.

Tom, Morgan breed, owned by Geo. A. Kibber, Mass.

Lady Herrington, Merrill and Messenger breed, owned by S. F. Twitchell, Mass.

Cochituate Maid, Messenger breed, owned by C. Moulton, Mass.

Dick, Morgan breed, owned by G. Twitchell, Mass.

Robin Hood, owned by J. M. Hubbard, Me.

Rob Roy, Black Hawk and Messenger breed, owned by F. W. Russell, Me.

Farmer's Boy, Messenger breed, owned by M. F. Griffin, Conn.

Gray, Morgan breed, owned by S. Ellsworth, Vt.

Abe, Cassius M. Clay breed, owned by W. Underwood, N. Y.

Ned, Morgan breed, owned by J. S. Davis, Mass.

Pilot, owned by Thomas I. Vaill, Conn.

Tom Thumb, Canada breed, owned by Thomas I. Vaill, Conn.

Taconey, Hambletonian breed, owned by T. W. Mason, Mass.

Bay Dick, Hambletonian breed, owned by G. Dudley, Conn.

Victoria, Black Hawk breed, owned by E. Sturtevant.

Morgan, Morgan breed, owned by J. Hazleton, N. H.

Sam Houston, Morgan breed, owned by H. S. Johnson, Conn.

Billy, Morgan and French breed, owned by D. F. Moseman, Mass.

Captain, Morgan breed, owned by George R. Wesson, Mass.

Hunter, Hunter breed, owned by E. A. Stanley, Mass.

Pony Young, Messenger breed, owned by J. Walton, N. Y.

Black Jack, Black Hawk breed, owned by H. J. Pock, Conn.

Young Columbus, Hambletonian stock, owned by G. E. Douglass, N. Y.

Tom Corwin, Messenger breed, owned by R. Hoar, Mass.

Johnny, Morgan breed, owned by J. C. Stimpson, Mass.

Among the incidents of the day I might mention that *Lady Sontag*, of the mares, with foal, showed some fine offspring. Mr. S. P. Dickerson, of Brattleboro, Vt., exhibited a fine pair of matched sorrel mares, (Morgans) *Jerry* and *Kitty*. The track—although as much care as possible has been taken of it—was not in the best of order; indeed, it could hardly be expected to be after such a terrible cutting up. The police arrangements were better than the day previous, and prevented a repetition of the accidents which I had to record yesterday. The physical endurance of the thousand ladies on the ground who patiently endured the heat of the broiling sun during the day, was a subject of general remark. The varied colors of such a vast assortment of crinoline spread out in all its amplitude, near the judges' stand, the moving panorama of horses, the cheering crowd, the exhilarating music, the charming weather and the general enthusiasm, made the scene such an interesting one as can only be witnessed at the "Springfield Horse Show." O. Jr.

PRISON INSURRECTION.

Bold Attempt of Convicts to Escape from Sing Sing Prison.

One of the Keepers Dangerously Stabbed and Another Man Fatally Wounded.

Shortly after the dinner hour yesterday at the Sing Sing Prison, a desperate attempt was made on the part of six of the convicts, employed in the "planking room" of the hat shop, to overpower their guards and escape by means of a small sloop, which was used for the purpose of transporting stone to the institution. The projector of the plan was Tom Kelly, a notorious fellow, who has lately given a great deal of trouble to the keepers, and who for some time past has been subjected to the ball and chain, as well as the vizor punishment, for his misconduct. It was hoped by Kelly and the few who had become parties to the plot, that by a sudden dash they might murder their guard, seize the sloop, which lay at the prison dock, and during the confusion which was sure to ensue, put off to the mountains on the opposite side of the river, whence it would be easy to make good their escape. They reckoned also that on board the sloop they would find the clothing of the crew in which they could array themselves and further facilitate their design.

Accordingly, when it was believed that the favorable moment for putting their scheme into execution had arrived, Kelly, who by some means had managed to free himself from his irons, rushed upon Mr. Hosier, the keeper in charge, and thrust a knife into his groin. The blade passed upward and ripped open the poor fellow's abdomen, inflicting a wound which at once rendered him helpless. A run was then made toward the sloop, by Kelly and his confederates, who raised the cry of "come on, boys!" The whole affair transpired so suddenly, however, that none of the prisoners, except those already in the secret, followed him, and by the time the conspirators had reached the vessel, the other keepers were in pursuit of them. On the deck a terrible struggle ensued. The six men fought with desperation, and Capt. Lafarge, the commander of the sloop, who was on board when the irruption was made was fatally stabbed in the side by one of the ruffians, and also was struck upon the head with a stone.

Some of the other convicts who had been to the scene of the affray, praiseworthily went to the assistance of the keepers, and finally the revolters were secured. Before this had been accomplished several shots had been fired by the guards, but none of the prisoners were much injured. The audacity of the attempt occasioned a great deal of excitement, and has added a great deal to the alarm which for some time has existed, it is said, on the part of the keepers, who consider themselves altogether too few in number to keep the convicts in subjection. The Prison is now greatly overcrowed, there being over 1,300 inmates, but we understand that 300 of the number are soon to be drafted to Auburn.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Sing Sing, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 6.

The notorious Tom Kelly, who has had a chain and ball attached to him for three or four days for attempting to escape, managed, during a change of keepers this afternoon, to cut them loose, and started from the hat-shop towards a sloop lying at the prison dock, crying, "Come on, boys!" He was followed by three or four other convicts, and also two keepers, on board the sloop, where a desperate struggle ensued for the command of the sloop. During the affray the keeper of Kelly was dangerously stabbed in the lumbar region of the back. Capt. Lafarge, of the sloop, was also fatally stabbed in the side. The convicts were finally driven ashore by other officers. The plot has been hatching for months, and Kelly expected about one hundred convicts to take part in the insurrection.

Another Insurrection.—The people of Dalton, Ga., have been startled out of their propriety by the discovery of an alleged conspiracy among the negroes. A girl belonging to Mr. James Ledyard revealed the plot. The confessions of the negroes arrested, were to the effect that the town was to be fired on Sunday night, while the citizens were in attendance at the different churches. The Dalton *Times* remarks "That some black-hearted Abolitionist or Abolitionists, have been tampering with the blacks in this place and vicinity there can be no question, and the owners of slaves and the city authorities cannot be too watchful."

Gas Fixtures.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

New-York, July 28, 1860.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For the speedy cure of Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in Biliary derangement, caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries.

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from, or prevents this disorder, must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. Prevention is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "cure" expels the miasmic poison of fever and ague from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in bilious districts, where fever and ague prevails, everybody should have it and use it freely both for cure and prevention. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of intermittents is, that it contains no quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, headache, blindness, toothache, earache, catarrh, asthma, palpitation, painful affection of the spleen, hysterics, pain in the bowels, colic, paralysis and derangement of the stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "Cure" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, and sold by all Druggists, everywhere.

Read the following important testimony from one of the leading merchants of Cincinnati, who is not afraid to indorse his statement with his name and residence:

It is now nearly four years since I purchased a Grover & Baker machine; after using it a few months I was persuaded by some friends to sell it and get a Wheeler & Wilson's, as it made the stitch the same on both sides, and, also, there would be a great saving of thread; but a short trial soon convinced me that the work made by that machine would not wear or stand washing, without running up, and when stretched out the stitches would break, so that it, in reality, took more thread (to say nothing of the time spent in repairs) than our old machine; then the Ladd & Webster machine loomed up, and I was told that was the perfect machine, but I soon found out there was a good deal of trouble with the tension, besides being very slow, and the sooner I got a Grover & Baker machine the better, which I did over a year ago, and we have had complete satisfaction ever since.
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while the ground is moist and before the September rains come.

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London Club Sauce.—This Sauce, celebrated throughout Europe, and warmly recommended by the celebrated French cuisinier, Soyer, possesses an unrivaled richness and delicacy of taste, imparting a relish unsurpassed by all other sauces to ready-made dishes. Its flavor is most agreeable; and no one accustomed to its use would care to sit at a table loaded with the richest viands without it. Sold by all respectable grocers everywhere. A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agent for the United States.

Mr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Kneecaps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

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Mosquito Bites Immediately Cured by Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, and no mark left. Only 25 cents. Sold by the druggists everywhere.

MARRIED.

Todd—Platt.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 5, by Rev. Ed. Lathrop, D. D., James W. Todd to Mary N., daughter of G. W. Platt, Esq., all of this City.

Button—Miles.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 6, by Rev. Mr. Cook, Rector of the Memorial Church, Mr. Joseph A. Button to Alletta H. Miles, all of this City.

Taft—Peet.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 5, by Rev. Robert B. Peet, Enos Nelson Taft and Julia Maria, daughter of Frederick T. Peet, Esq.

Wilson—Spraker.—At Fonda, on Thursday, Sept. 6, by Rev. P. Furbeck, John W. Wilson, Jr., of Fultonville, to Miss Louisa Spraker, daughter of Daniel Spraker, Esq., of Fonda.

Howlett—Chadborne.—At Owego, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 5, by Rev. Mr. King, C. K. Howlett to Mary E. Chadborne, only daughter of James Chadborne, Esq., both of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Williamson—Butler.—At Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., on Wednesday, Sept. 5, by Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, of Baltimore, David B. Williamson, of New-York, and Mary A., eldest daughter of Elias Butler, of Hyde Park.

DIED.

Walter.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 5, Col. George Walter, aged 54 years.

His friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Sept. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Hone House, corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Parker.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 3, of consumption, George Parker, of Fairlie, Scotland, aged 54 years.

Bassford.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, of chronic diarrhœa, Byrla W. Bassford, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also those of his brothers, Abram and late Thomas, are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 82 East 24th-st.

Barrett.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 5, George H. Barrett, (comedian,) in the 67th year of his age.

His friends, and the members of the Dramatic Fund Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1 New-Canal-st., corner of East Broadway, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

Houghton.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Sept. 6, Henry Blake Houghton, son of the late James Houghton, in the 24th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Brattleboro, Vt.

☞ Boston, Mass., and Brattleboro papers please copy.

Breakspear.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 5, of cholera infantum, Walter George, youngest son of Thomas and Frances J. Breakspear.

☞ West India and Birmingham, Eng., papers please copy.

Montgomery.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 6, Fredrick W., son of James and Caroline Montgomery, aged 1 year, 9 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) Sept. 7, at 4 P. M., from their residence, 3d-av., near 118th-st., Harlem.

Cory.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 5, after a long illness, Alice, youngest child of John W. and Lydia Y. Cory, aged 2 years, 4 months and 14 days.

The remains were taken to Providence, R. I., for interment.

Bell.—At Saratoga Springs, on Wednesday, Sept. 5, Isaac Bell, of this City, in the 83d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

Ayres.—On Wednesday, Sept. 5, of marasmus, Percy C. P., infant son of Alfred and Annie Ayres, aged 7 months.

Cobb.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 6, of consumption, Mary Emma, beloved wife of Edward L. Cobb, aged 22 years, 11 months and 21 days.

Her remains will be taken to Newburgh for interment.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

Phelps.—On Wednesday, Sept. 5, George, only child of George A. J. and Helen Phelps, aged 3 years and 4 months.

Spencer.—At New-Rochelle, Westchester County, on Thursday morning, Sept. 6, Mrs. Anne Spencer, widow of the late Isaac Spencer, aged 67 years, 6 months and 17 days.

The remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

Johnson.—At Jersey City, on Thursday morning, Sept. 6, George H. Johnson, son of Arthur S. Johnson, Esq., of Ithaca, N. Y., aged 19 years.

The remains will be taken to Ithaca for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 425, Sept. 6, 1860.
26, 12, 44, 48, 35, 64, 45, 27, 38, 61, 19, 66, 73.
Class No. 426, Sept. 6, 1860.
48, 50, 17, 31, 49, 47, 58, 55, 45, 72, 19, 23, 12.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Sept. 6, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

When Olive Tar is inhaled, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the *Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.*

Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.

When Olive Tar is taken upon Sugar, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.

When Olive Tar is applied, its magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.

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IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.

Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,

They Revitalize and Purify the Blood,
They impart Energy to the Nervous System,
They Invigorate the Liver,
They Strengthen the Digestion,
They Regulate the Secretions of the Body,
And are a Specific for all Female Weaknesses.
Price One Dollar a Package.

At 442 Broadway, New-York, and all Druggists.

A Pamphlet containing Testimonials from the following and many other well-known prominent persons, will be sent to any address, *free by mail*:

Geo. Law, Esq., 5th-av., New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., Banker, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Col. Samuel Colt, Hartford, Conn.
Col. Chas. May, U. S. A.
Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Ed. *Independent*, N. Y.
Rev. Edward Bright, Ed. *Examiner*, New-York.
Rev. D. W. Cronk, Agt., Am. Bible Union, N. Y.
Rev. O. F. A. Spinning, Butternuts, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.

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An extra SIX QUARTS OF RICH MILK, DAILY, equal to London Cream through the use of six cents' worth of THORLEY'S CONDIMENT.

A saving of twenty per cent. in the mortality of Sheep and Calves, through the use of thee cents' worth of
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A Hog fattened in half the usual time, and the Bacon upward of five cents per pound superior in quality, through the use of three cents' worth of
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GRAND, SQUARE AND PICOLO.
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—HOWE, GROVER & BAKER, SINGER,—
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NEW-YORK SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.—Sewing Machine that can be relied upon. Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Howe, &c., &c., to rent and for sale. ☞ Machines bought, exchanged and repaired.

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GEO. W. MATSELL & CO., No. 3 [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 24TH-ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The lessons for the sixth year will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 30th-st., (near 5th-av.,)
Will reopen Sept. 17. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.
Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.
Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars, with references, &c., at the bookstores of Carter, Lockwood and Randolph, or address the Principal, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 5 East 31st-st.,
Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after Sept. 1, previous to which date applications made to her by letter will receive prompt attention.

GLENMORE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS, ON THE HUDSON.
References—Profs. Bache and Henry, Washington; Profs. Mahan and Bartlett, West Point, and others. Address, for circulars, B. F. GREENE, Director, &c., Glenmore, near Troy, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.
The next term of this Boarding-school for boys will begin Sept. 10. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD.

FLUSHING FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Will be reopened Sept. 10. For circulars or other information apply to S. K. ROBERTS, Principal, Flushing, L. I.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 71 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET, CORNER OF SIXTH-AVENUE,
Now in its forty-first year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 3, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. To meet urgent demands for increased accommodations, the school-building has been considerably enlarged during the Summer vacation. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University, and to the following well-known parties, whose sons have been under the Rector's instruction: Rev. Drs. Ferris, Spencer, Hatfield and Phillips; Rev. Messrs. Summers, Jocelyn, Lillie, S. M. Isaacs, and C. K. Imbrie; Judge Fink, of Jersey City; Ex-Mayors Westervelt and Havemeyer; Gen. Ewen; Hon. J. Hosford Smith, Consul Ottoman Porte; Drs. E. H. Van Winkle, John Miller and Charles Henschel; Messrs. R. B. Connolly, S. F. Butterworth, Stephen P. Russel, William, M. Evarts, Peter S. Hoe, A. R. Walsh, James Marsh, A. B. Belknap, Charles N. Talbot, Robert Carter, Geo. H. Brodhead, &c.
Circulars, containing full particulars, may be had at the school. Parents who wish to place their sons where there will be no necessity for change till they have finished their education, and to secure for them sound instruction, thorough mental discipline, and correct moral training, are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NO. 309 WEST 22D-ST.—This school, conducted on the most approved German plan, aims at the harmonious development of all the faculties of the mind, the physical perfection and the moral well-being of its pupils. Numerous highly qualified teachers, native and foreign, employed in the English, German, French and Spanish departments. Boys prepared for business or College. Separate department for girls, in which plain and ornamental needlework are taught. Gymnasium superintended by competent gymnasts in both departments. There are a few vacancies for boarding pupils. Term begins Sept. 10. Circulars, giving very full particulars, may be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, at Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway, and at the Institute.
R. DULON, P. D.
H. GERCKE, P. D.

$200.—THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will reopen on the 12th of September. This institution offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with peculiar facilities for the study and practical acquisition of the French and other modern languages. French is the language of the family. But twelve young ladies will be received as boarders in the Institute, and they will enjoy the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Great care will be taken always to have a good table. Terms for board and tuition, including French, drawing, vocal music and calisthenics, $200 per annum.
Madame M. BALQUE, Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—POUGHKEEPSIE.—The Fall Term of Mrs. C. K. REMMINGTON'S School, South Hamilton-st., will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Terms, $200 per year, including board and tuition, in English branches. Reference is made, by permission, to
Rev. S. I. Prime, D.D., New-York.
Prof. Hiram Mattison, New-York.
Rev. E. H. Canfield, D.D., Brooklyn.
Rev. C. S. Henry, D.D., Newburgh.
Rev. Montgomery Schuyler, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. J. Leonard Corning, Milwaukee, Wis.
Rev. Arthur Burtis, D.D., Buffalo.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.—Mme. Stephani, the celebrated vocalist, will have charge of the Vocalization; Profs. Martin and Wood of the Piano. Term opens Sept. 14. $40 per term of 14 weeks pays board and tuition. Write for a catalogue.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET *the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Mason & Phinney, Derby & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.*

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 292 Henry-st. Pupils for the ensuing school year will be received in the several departments of this institution on and after the 3d of September.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL REOPENS its Primary, Commercial and Classical departments, Sept. 10. For circulars, call at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will open its FIFTEENTH year Sept. 10.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the parents of their pupils that they will reopen their school on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 70 Madison-av.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., 12 miles from New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S FRENCH AND English High School, Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, (Madison-square,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Boarders, day boarders and day scholars.

MONS. L. DE GRAND VAL'S FRENCH AND English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. Boarding pupils $200 per school year. Annual session begins Sept. 1.

MRS. A. THIBAULT, FORMERLY OF No. 15 Washington-place, having removed to No. 36 West 31st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, will be prepared to receive her pupils on Monday, Sept. 17.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Mr. ELISEE CHARLIER will return to the City on Sept. 15. Business communications may be addressed to him at Box No. 806 New-York Post-office.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will re-open her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 476 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 EAST 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 18.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Academical year will commence Oct. 2, 1860.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

NOTICE.—COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No. 75 Henry-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 10. SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG, NO. 26 EAST-20TH-ST., will reopen her school on Monday, Sept. 17th.

MISS ALLERTON'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 49 West 19th-st., will open Monday, Sept 17.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Monday, Sept. 17.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—LECTURE ROOM and church furniture manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 10 Grammercy Park, (East 20th-st.) Applications for the admission of pupils to her school can be made by letter until the 1st of September. After that date, Miss HAINES will be at home to attend to them in person.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY,
NO. 22 EAST 35TH-ST.
The Misses HOWLAND'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17, when a punctual attendance of their pupils is requested.
Circulars and further particulars may be obtained on application to the Principals, or at the book-store of Messrs. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway.

MISS KENNEDY'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 33 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,
Will open on the 14th of September. Miss Kennedy will also receive a limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils, and will be at home from the 1st of September. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, or will be forwarded to applicants, if desired.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS
Respectfully inform parents and guardians that their English and French Boarding and Day School No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will open Sept. 10. Classes will form on the 17th. Professors have been carefully selected from the most distinguished talent in the City. Private classes from 2 to 4 P. M. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book and music stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st., where all applications will receive immediate attention.

MRS. MACAUDAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

MRS. LEVERETT,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
Will reopen her English and French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Circulars, stating terms and course of instruction, may be obtained at her residence.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 60 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils received at all ages and prepared for college or business pursuits.
JOHN ARRELL, A. M., Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
Term commences Sept. 10.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y.—The next term of this institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., Prof EATON, or any of the Trustees. J. W. HARPER, Secretary.
Pupils from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS WILL RECEIVE applications from young ladies who do not wish to enter a regular boarding school, but who are desirous of spending the Winter in New-York, for the purpose of taking lessons in Music, Drawing, Languages, &c., of the best masters, in connection with attendance on Lectures, Concerts, &c. Satisfactory references given and required. Address Mrs. R., No. 34 West 25th-st., N. Y.

A SCHOLAR.—A GENTLEMAN LIVING IN THE country, near New-York, and having several daughters who are instructed at home by an accomplished woman, in Latin, French, music, and English branches, wishes to receive into his family for instruction one girl. Address CHARLES H. RICHARDSON, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE AT BROOKLYN, L. I.—R. SCHMIEDER and J. DEGHUEE, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Boarding pupils received into the family of one of the Principals. For circulars, &c., apply at No. 246 Henry-st., or at the School, No. 152 Pacific-st.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 96 East 15th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 17. French classes from 9 to 11½ o'clock. English classes from 12 to 3. Pupils admitted for either department. The primary department carefully organized and superintended. For German very little extra charge.

HUDSON CITY SEMINARY, N. J.—C. GRAVER, Principal.—This institution reopens Sept. 5, with enlarged facilities for a thorough English and classical education. Parents residing in the City are respectfully solicited to call and see for themselves, as it is of easy access by the Jersey City and Hoboken cars, each ten minutes throughout the day. Terms reasonable.

MRS. J. V. CAUCHOIS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 239 West 23d-st., (formerly No. 279 West 22d,) will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 10. A punctual attendance of her pupils is especially requested. A class of oil painting and refined Grecian art taught on Saturdays by Mme. Cauchois.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL— No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and after Sept. 6 at the school.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Northeast corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 699, Legre's, No. 826 Broadway, and at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

V. DE COURCELLE & J. R. LOVEJOY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 242 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen the 17th of September. Mr. V. de Courcelle will give private lessons in French at his own residence, or that of the scholars, at very low prices.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

A HIGHLY-EDUCATED YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the harp, piano and guitar, together with the higher branches of English and French, wishes to go South as teacher; an academy or institute preferred. Satisfactory references. Address Box No. 1,294 General Post-office, New-York.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL WILL BE READY, on the 17th inst., to receive at her residence, No. 237 West 22d-st., a few young ladies for instruction in Latin and in the English branches. Applications addressed to the care of William C. Russell, No. 24 Pine-st., will be attended to.

FRENCH INSTRUCTION.—PROF. C. F. GILLETTE, No. 132 6th-av., is now ready to teach in schools and families; also, receives pupils either in private or in evening classes. French commercial correspondence taught to business gentlemen. Terms moderate.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, FLUSHING, L. I.—Rev. H. DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD resume their labors Sept. 12, receiving in their family nine young ladies, to whom the highest advantages of a refined education are presented, in manners, music, drawing, &c.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & ARTEAGA'S FRENCH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Clinton-place, reopened. Parents are invited to visit the School, and satisfy themselves that all the pupils are able to speak French, and many of them three languages.

MISS SANDHAM'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 110 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., south side of the street. Circulars of the school can be obtained at the bookstore of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT SCHOOL FOR boys, No. 366 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at R. LOCKWOOD & SON'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. A. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., New-York, for the Christian education of young ladies, will open MONDAY, Sept. 17, 1860. Address Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

TRINITY SCHOOL REOPENS ON MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 181 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-av. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Rector.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

BOARD AND TUITION.—TWO YOUNG LADIES may obtain good board and tuition at No. 84 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Call and see for yourselves.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS STIMSON WILL RESUME HER School on Monday, Sept. 10, at her residence, No. 119 West 34th-st.

MRS. J. T. GOODLIFFE'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at No. 151 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School, No. 141 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 472 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY Sept. 11. Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

THE MISSES TAYLOR WILL REOPEN their School, No. 102 Waverley-place, two doors from Washington-square, (west,) on Monday, Sept. 10.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins-place.—This Institution will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S FRENCH, SPANISH and English Day School for young ladies, will reopen at No. 406 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Madame will take a limited number of boarders under the age of sixteen. Apply for circulars as above. Advantages unequaled.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFF'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MADAME DON BERNARD, NEE DE ROCHEFERMOY, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils that her Boarding and Day School reopens Sept. 17, at No. 63 1st-place, Brooklyn, in the new and beautiful building lately purchased for the occupancy of her Institute.

CLARK & BROWNELL'S CLASSICAL and English School, No. 138 Congress-st., near Clinton, Brooklyn, reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. The Principals may be seen, or catalogues obtained, at the School rooms.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory department,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at No. 156 2d-av.

PROF. N. H. GRIFFIN'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys at Williamstown, Mass., will reopen Sept. 27. Inquire of R. W. TOWNSEND, No. 140 Broadway, where the Principal may be seen on the 6th and 7th inst.

AT ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S COLLEGE, No. 49 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., studies have been resumed. F. DURTHALER, President.

MISS SPALDING'S SCHOOL, ELIZABETH, New-Jersey, will reopen Sept. 18, 1860.

TEACHERS.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD College desires a few private pupils to fit for College. References: President Felton and Rev. Dr. Walker, Cambridge; Rev. Dr. Lothrop, Boston; Rev. Dr. Osgood, Prof. H. Webster, Wm. C. Noyes, Esq., William Tracy, Esq., C. P. Kirkland, Esq., New-York. Address Box No. 901 Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS but recently concluded an engagement as teacher in the family of the Governor of a Western State, and who is fully competent to teach music, French and English, desires a similar position in or near New-York City. Highest references given. Address E. M., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

AS PRIVATE TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF William's College, of two years' standing, who has had experience as a teacher, will receive pupils for private instruction in the studies required for admission to college. The best of college and city testimonials and references will be given. Address X., Box No. 93 *World* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WOULD like to find a situation in a school or private family to teach the English branches, music, French and drawing. Best of references given and required. Address Miss A. B. M., Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Salary a secondary object.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE in teaching, a graduate of Columbia College, desires an engagement as teacher of Greek, Latin, and the English branches. He will give private tuition to those who contemplate entering College. The highest reference given. Address F. J., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—A LADY QUALIFIED TO TEACH the English branches, French and music, is desirous of procuring music scholars, and a situation as visiting governess. The best of references given and required. Address A. P., Box No. 1,859 Post-office.

TEACHER WANTED.—ONE COMPETENT TO teach the English branches—French if necessary; to reside in a family; Catholic preferred. Apply at No. 239 West 23d-st.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A POSITION AS teacher of Music and Painting in an Institute, by a lady who has taught these branches for many years. Address TEACHER, Brooklyn Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTES LOST OR STOLEN—BEWARE!—The following Notes have been lost or stolen from the Mail while passing from the Tanner's Bank, Catskill, to the Union Bank, New-York:

Makers name.	Date.	Time.	Amt. when due.
Samuel Hanna,	May 1, 1860,	four months	$338 72
Anglo Am. Mills,	March 1, 1860,	six months,	118 43
Lawrence & Bro.,	May 1, 1860,	four months	353 62
John Wilson,	May 1, 1860,	four months	518 00
Solon Howland,	June 1, 1860,	three months	335 80
James H. Slocum,	June 1, 1860,	three months	300 00
James E. Coulter,	June 4, 1860,	ninety days	75 00
David Wooding,	July 2, 1860,	two months	525 13
Chas. Schutt,	July 2, 1860,	two months	110 38
Jno. Murphy,	Aug. 2, 1860,	one month	161 25
Whitten E. Kidd,	June, 2, 1860,	three months	287 50
Benj. C. Terry,	June 3, 1860,	three months	200 00
Dwight Spencer & Co.,	Aug. 4, 1860,	one month	148 92
Mallory & Butterfield,	May 4, 1860,	four months	100 00
J. W. McEverly,	June 6, 1860,	three months	423 39
Dickerson & Sickles,	June 9, 1860,	ninety days	4,500 00
James C. Porter,	June 8, 1860,	three months	75 64
Stewart & Buck,	June 9, 1860,	three months	873 90
L. F. Fitch,	July 10, 1860,	two months	260 00
James Campbell,	Aug. 11, 1860,	one month	500 00
J. & B. Decker,	July 11, 1860,	two months	101 10
Benj. C. Terry,	March 13, 1860,	six months	443 84
Thomas Disbrow,	June 15, 1860,	three months	300 00
James Fettritch,	May 15, 1860,	four months	300 00
William Dicky,	March 16, 1860,	six months	449 98
Jonas Clark,	May 17, 1860,	four months	150 00
Samuel Truesdall,	June 19, 1860,	ninety days	100 19
S. W. Dunscomb,	May 17, 1860,	four months	898 16
Craig & Reid,	March 19, 1860,	six months	221 08
E. B. Cook & Co.,	Aug. 20, 1860,	one month	500 00
Samuel Hanna,	Sept. 20, 1859,	one year	535 29
Samuel Hanna,	Sept. 20, 1859,	one year	1,070 58
Tomas Tracy,	May 21, 1860,	four months	580 00
Robert I. Lomas,	June 26, 1860,	three months	741 35
William Fettritch,	May 26, 1860,	four months	368 00
Wm. Dickey,	July 27, 1860,	two months	250 00
E. Kingsland,	June 28, 1860,	three months	898 49
John Wilson,	May 28, 1860,	four months	659 00
H. Masterson,	July 2, 1860,	ninety days	45 00
Charles Shultz,	July 30, 1860,	two months	179 00

The above notes are the property of the Tanner's Bank, and each and all of them are specially indorsed over to the Union Bank, New-York. All persons are cautioned against purchasing said notes. Dated Aug. 30, 1860. S. S. DAY, President Tanner's Bank.

CAUTION—STOLEN.—ALL PERSONS ARE forbid negotiating or purchasing two notes drawn by Chas. C. Price, to order of David Price, and by him indorsed, viz.:
One at four months, May 14, 1860, $125.
One at four months, June 16, 1860, $230 25.
As they were stolen on the 3d inst. from the subscribers, with other indorsed notes and checks belonging to them, and their payment has been stopped, any information leading to their recovery will be thankfully received and rewarded. HAINES BROTHERS.
Newark, N. J., Sept. 6, 1860.

LOST.—A PROMISSORY NOTE, NO. 1440, DRAWN by us to our own order, dated May 18, 1860, at ten months, for eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents ($833 33,) for merchandise bought of Meigs & Brother. The above note was mailed by us to Meigs & Brother, Philadelphia, on the 30th day of June last, and has not been received by them. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same. BUCKLEY, SHELDON & CO., No. 31 and 33 Vesey-st., New-York.

LOST—THIS MORNING, SEPT. 6, BETWEEN NO. 112 Water and No. 60 Beekman-st., a LETTER written by Jacob Underhill at San Francisco, Cal., and addressed to Aug. Belknap. The finder will be suitably rewarded, and will receive the thanks of the owner, by bringing it to No. 77 John-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
Commence in New-York, Sept. 29.
In Brooklyn, Oct. 2.
In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperiale, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season—one, the Quadrille Stirienne, especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, [illegible] and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 [illegible] stationers generally. [illegible]

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND STEAM PRINTERS,
No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND. Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTE, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES. Gems from Operas. Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
Musical Boxes repaired.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A regular meeting will be held at headquarters, the Mercer House, on this FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 7, at 7½ o'clock, to transact important business; also, to hear the report on clothes' claims from Albany. Let all interested be present. By order,
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
Isaac M. Phyfe, Adjutant.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
EDWARD CORNING & CO.
Have removed to their new store,
No. 76 DUANE-ST.,
Near Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin tie for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

TO SHIRT BOSOM MAKERS.—STEVENS' Patent Bosom Folder, by which 150 dozen per day can be folded, in all sized plaits, from ⅛ inch upward. Price reduced. J. STEVENS, No. 599 8th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A VERY LARGE AND HANDSOME second-story front room, with hall bed-room attached, to let to a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen, with or without board, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 382 4th-st., between Broadway and Bowery; the house is 27 feet wide, and contains every modern improvement; the best reference given and required.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of rooms, with full or partial board—private table—can be had by a small family or single gentlemen, by application at No. 54 West 36th-st. House first-class; neighborhood unexceptionable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board; location very pleasant and convenient to the 4th-av.; near the parks; dinner at 6 o'clock; at No. 163 East 18th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with good rooms and board in a private family. Bath-room, gas, &c., Apply at No. 5 St. Luke's-place (Leroy-st.,) a few doors from Hudson-st. References required.

BOARDING.—TO LET WITH BOARD IN A first-class house, No. 230 West 32d-st., a large south room and closet furnished on second floor. Family small. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 72 WEST 21ST-ST., A FEW boarders can be accommodated with fine rooms and a pleasant home.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board and rooms for the Winter at moderate rates. House new and newly furnished. Apply at No. 382 Carlton-av., between Fulton and Atlantic avs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen; a large bedroom and parlor, nicely furnished and pleasantly located, and within ten minutes' walk of Wall or Fulton-st. ferries, can be had for $20, gas and fuel included. Address, with reference, H. M. A., Box 166 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN A FEW minutes' walk of Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry. Pleasant rooms in third story; also, a handsome suite of rooms, unfurnished, on first floor. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, without children, can have rooms in a pleasantly-located house, having all modern improvements. A party who would like to make a permanent arrangement could do so on favorable terms. References required. Address BROOKLYN, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.— Pleasant rooms to let, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; house contains the modern improvements. Call at No. 135 Montague-st.

PLEASE NOTICE.—THE ADVERTISER IS DESIROUS of procuring a home for the Winter, with a family of respectability, living in a central and pleasant location, above 20th-st., and who take no boarders. His family consists of himself, wife, infant and nurse. For such a home he is willing to make arrangements which will be mutually beneficial. Any good family willing to accommodate him will address Box No. 1,569 Post-office.

20 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET has recently changed proprietors, and has been thoroughly refitted and furnished; small families and single gentlemen can now secure pleasant rooms for the Winter by immediate application, where they can enjoy home comforts in one of the most eligible locations in the City. Table good, and private to those who wish it. References required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD WANTED.—THE ENTIRE SECOND story of a modern built house, with board for a gentleman, wife, daughter, seven years old, and nurse, in a small private family, between 10th and 30th sts, and 4th and 7th avs. Address R. A., Box No. 1,531 Post-office, with full particulars. Boarding-house keepers need not answer.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife want two connecting rooms, or parlor bedroom, in Brooklyn, between Hicks and Clinton and Amity and Pierrepont sts; terms must be reasonable, with conveniences for bathing; good references given and required. Address, immediately, BOARDING, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—For a gentleman, wife and child, four years, infant and nurse; location south of Harrison-st. preferred. Address M. A. C., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, with full particulars as to terms, location, whether furnished or unfurnished, &c. References given and required.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two gentlemen, can obtain good board and pleasant rooms in the brown-stone English basement house No. 26 Willow-st., between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms moderate to desirable parties. References given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with or without partial board, can be obtained by applying at No. 125 9th-st., (new number,) a few doors west of Broadway. Also, a room on first floor, suitable for a physician or dentist's office.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, also single rooms, with or without private table, at No. 49 Lafayette-place. Gentlemen or families now in the City or country, desiring to secure the best of home comforts, may address W. E., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—WITH FOUR ROOMS, HOT and cold water, for a family of three adults, three children and nurse. Terms not to exceed $100 per month. Location below 14th-st. Address M. A., Box No. 1,196 Post-office.

AN ELDERLY LADY AND HER DAUGHTER, who own a house with the modern improvements, wish to let several neat and genteelly-furnished rooms, with board if desired, to gentlemen only. Inquire at 242 Madison-st., between Jefferson and Clinton sts.

ROOMS FURNISHED FOR HOUSEKEEPING—Also, for single gentlemen, with or without board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A HOUSE, furnished; above 23d-st. preferred; meals served in the rooms; for a gentleman and his family. Address R. W., Box No. 549 Post-office.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET the second floor of a large first-class extension house between University-place and 5th-av., with private table.

WANTED—BOARD FOR SEVERAL GENTLEMEN. Apply to CHARLES W. POLMAN, No. 107 East 14th-st., from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

TWO SINGLE ROOMS TO LET, WITH partial board, at No 21 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.

POLITICAL.

MONSTER DEMOCRATIC
RALLY.
GRAND POLITICAL CARNIVAL
AND
OX-ROAST
AT
JONES' WOOD,
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1860.

The Democracy of the City of New-York and vicinity are invited to assemble at
JONES' WOOD,
On WEDNESDAY, 12th of September,
in a grand demonstration in honor of the REGULAR NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS
AND
HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,
who will positively be present and address the meeting. Other distinguished Statesmen and Orators will take part in the proceedings. Let the Democracy of New-York gather in their might to testify their fidelity to the Union and the Constitution.

DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON CLUBS
of this and adjoining cities are invited to be present at this grand jubilee of the Democracy.

The most ample arrangements have been made by the Committee to provide for all.

The various hotel keepers will erect marquees on the ground, for the convenience of guests.

Steamboats will find ample facilities for landing passengers at the dock at JONES' WOOD.

EXTRA TRAINS will be run by the various Railroad Companies every five minutes to and from the grounds.

The
OX-ROAST AND BARBECUE
will take place during the forenoon. The great
KENTUCKY OX
will be slaughtered by Bryan Lawrence, Esq., of Centre Market.

SPEAKING WILL COMMENCE AT 2 P. M. PRECISELY.

"Come, as the winds come, when forests are rended;
Come, as the waves come, when navies are stranded."

By order of Committee of Arrangements
DOUGLAS CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB.

FIRST WARD WIDE-AWAKES.
A meeting of this club will be held at their head-quarters, the Battery Hotel, on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 7, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements to attend the grand ratification meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute on the 13th of this month. There will also be an election for four additional lieutenants.
By order of J. A. GARDENER, Commandant.
John McCarty, Secretary.

HOTELS.

TRAVELERS! DRIVE DIRECT TO THE
SMITHSONIAN HOUSE,
Broadway, corner of Houston-st., N. Y. Conducted on the European plan; having all the appointments of the best hotels—clean rooms, good fare, prompt attendance and moderate charges. S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD ON A FARM NEAR THE Depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad, at South Orange, N. J., can be obtained by addressing M., care of John D. Freeman, Post-office, South Orange, N. J.

THE TURF.

$20,000.—PLANET, DANIEL BOONE AND CONGAREE.—The Fall races over the Fashion Course will commence Sept. 25, with the above sweepstake. D. C. GRINNELL, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. Merwin, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 7, at 7 o'clock.
LIBRARY BOOKS.
A large collection of mostly new books, in various departments of literature, including many of fine library editions of valuable standard works, and a variety of miscellaneous publications, &c., &c.

Lockwood Bros., Auctioneers—Salesroom 45 Murray-st.
THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK.
1,000 dozen SILK TIES.
500 dozen FRENCH SUSPENDERS.
600 lots DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.
Catalogues now ready.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, elegant carved rosewood suites, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany do., rosewood and mahogany washstands, elegant gilt frame mirrors, mahogany chairs covered in hair-cloth, sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm and reception chairs, lounges in brocatelle, music stand, easy chairs covered in delaine, marble-top centre tables, single and double hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, cane-seat sewing rockers, secretary and bookcase.
Also, (at 12 o'clock,) an elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Hartman, pearl inlaid, pearl keys, and having all the modern improvements.
Also, a large quantity of manufactured plug tobacco, cigars, meerschaum pipes, counters, cigar-cases, &c.

Cole & Sons, Auctioneers.
SALE OF HOUSES IN BROOKLYN.—ONE on Woodhull-st.; one on Hicks-st.; one corner of Clinton and Nelson sts.; will be sold at public sale on SATURDAY, 8th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, at COLE & SONS' auction room, No. 369 Fulton-st., in persuance of judgment of the Kings County Court, by H. A. Moore, Referee.
The title is good; the sale *bona fide* and absolute, and purchasers will have an opportunity to buy cheap. For exact locality, &c., see legal advertisement in Brooklyn *Star*, headed "Kings County Court—Isaac C. Kendall *vs.* Cornelius Nogle," and signed "Henry A. Moore, Referee."

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PLOT OF LOTS BOUNDED BY Broadway, 10th-av., 97th and 98th sts., near Elm Wood Park. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, eight valuable parcels of land, being the entire block bounded by Broadway, 10th-av., 97th and 98th sts., comprising a front of 204 feet 4¾ inches on Broadway, 201 feet 10 inches on 10th-av., 146 feet 3 inches on 97th-st., and 113 feet 11½ inches on 98th-st., and equal to about 11 City lots. To be sold in one parcel; a part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

J. Milnor Taylor & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTENSIVE SALE THIS DAY of rich household furniture, elegant 7-octave piano-forte, silver and plated ware, English cutlery, crockery and glass ware, &c., &c., all being the contents of the private residence, No. 58 West 18th-st., near 5th-av. Every article is in good order, having been used only a short time. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY (Friday) and TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) each day, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, No. 85 Nassau-st., comprising every conceivable kind of rosewood, mahogany and oak furniture, for parlor, bedroom, &c.; pier and mantel mirrors, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-paintings, engravings, china, crockery and glassware. The whole for absolute sale.

A. R. Thompson, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL TO PAY ADVANCES—FURNITURE, paintings, household articles in general, watches, cigars, promiscuous articles, (desirable for all,) at No. 79 Nassau-st., THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Catalogues ready early to examine.

VALUABLE BROWN-STONE QUARRY AT LITTLE FALLS, NEW-JERSEY, FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, 1860, at Paterson, the property of the Jersey Little Falls Manufacturing Company, one of the best brownstone Quarries in this country. For full particulars, see the Paterson *Guardian*.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 421 Broome-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Overstrung Pianos,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—New and second-hand, for sale or to rent at great bargains. Melodeons as low as $30; Pianos $75. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent
No. 333 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung pianos, with the new improved patent Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No. 245 West 28th-st.

AS MUSICAL TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY having much experience and success in teaching the piano, is yet disengaged for a few pupils during the ensuing season; best of references given. Apply at No. 27 Perry-st., between Waverley-place and 4th-st.

$200 FOR A SPLENDID ROUND CORNER carved piano, worth $400; uncommon fine tone, with modern improvements, nearly new; also, a 6-octave melodeon. Can be seen at J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. SELL A NEW Piano for $130. They have a few School Pianos for sale on installments. No. 487 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

J. A. VOSE, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE, No. 26 East 24th-st. Pupils attended at his residence, as above, or their house, if preferred.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BIBLE HOUSE—NO. 3—BIBLE HOUSE.
FOURTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK.
Use the celebrated VESUVIUS COOKING AND HEATING RANGE. The heat which from ordinary ranges goes to waste up the chimney is saved, and made available to warm the rooms above, without in the least lessening its convenience or efficiency as a kitchen range. The ETNA HEATER is designed to set in the front basement fire-place, to warm the basement, parlors, and rooms over the parlors. For efficiency, economy, durability, and safety, they are unequaled. Abundant references furnished on application.
SPAULDING & STRATTON.
3 Bible House, 4th-av., Manufacturers and Proprietors.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBH," and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TVF, XLT and N BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

TO LET AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A two-story house, furnished, within three minutes' walk of the railroad depôt. The out buildings consist of a stable, coach-house, ice-house, &c. There is a good garden, plenty of fruit and shade trees, and everything is in perfect order. For further particulars, apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR 4TH-AV.; twelve rooms, in perfect order, with the improvements; rent moderate to a careful and responsible private family. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 12 to 2 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, NO. 36 East 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address Box No. 712 New-York Post-office.

FURNITURE.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED furniture for $25, warranted. Also solid Chestnut Chamber Suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Pailliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A DARK BAY MARE, EIGHT years old, sound, and a fast traveler; is perfectly safe for a lady or gentleman to drive, and is of great endurance, and not afraid of a locomotive; she is recommended for her many sterling good qualities. Price $200. Apply at No. 117 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, first floor, rear hall.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.— This unrivaled remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints, derangement of the Liver, Salt Rheum, and diseases peculiar to women, continues to work out marvelous cures.
See certificates from gentlemen of the highest respectability by sending for a pamphlet.
Natural Water, $3 per dozen.
Bathing water, $8 per dozen. C. L. MATHER,
Agent, Astor House and No. 533 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, NEW, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone house, situated on the south side of 39th-st., about 250 feet west of 7th-av., and near the junction of Broadway. House has been built by days' work and in the most substantial manner, marble hall, solid black walnut stairs, billiard room, and every convenience a house can possibly have. Lot 21 feet by half the block. House 21 feet by 50 feet deep. Asking price, $12,000. Terms easy. Two-thirds of the money, if required, can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of JAMES B. GLENTWORTH, No. 7 Broad-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—A FULL LOT IS wanted on any street between Broome and 14th sts., and within one block of Broadway, east or west; quality of building not of consequence. A party having such property to dispose of will please state the situation, and lowest cash price; lot must be of full size. Address Box No. 1,857 Post-office.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN.—The wharf known as "Mitchill's Wharf," situated between Jay and Adams streets; front on East River, 432 feet; on John-st., 413 feet; on Adams-st., 201 feet, and on Jay-st. 270 feet, together with sheds and buildings. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE NEW BROWN-STONE houses Nos. 29 and 33 West 34th-st., with extension for library, finished in the most complete and thorough manner, with rosewood doors, walnut stairs, and all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, of LOPER & DAVIS.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY and basement stone front house, No. 64 East 19th-st., 25 feet wide, in complete order, situate between 4th-av. and Irving-place. Possession can be had at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE NEW BROWN-STONE-FRONT, three-story house, No. 62 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Also, a four-story house in same street. Also, new house, No. 128 West 48th-st.; rent, $650. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

HOUSE—STORES—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new four-story house, being two houses from the south-easterly corner of Madison-av., 40th-st.; the two five-story stores Nos. 4 and 6 Stone-st. For terms, apply to R. HOGAN, No. 179 Macdougal-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses, in De Kalb-av., adjoining Stillman-st., Brooklyn, with all the modern improvements, just finished. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE IN 31ST-ST., pleasantly situated, in complete order, with all the modern improvements. Possession given in a few days' notice. For terms apply to E. F. DE LANCEY, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A FARM or country seat, four new three-story and basement brick houses on West 41st-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to W. F. JORDAN, No. 18 Wall-st., Room No. 20.

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, AND IN quantities to suit purchasers, about 50 acres, or eight entire blocks, situated between 3d and 7th avs. and 54th and 56th sts., Brooklyn, within 30 minutes' of New-York. For maps, &c., inquire of L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN MONROE-PLACE, BROOKLYN, a three-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. Apply at No. 33 Spruce-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—"Clifton Point," at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, on the easterly Bank of the Hudson River, distant from New-York 90 miles, and containing 174 acres of land. The premises occupy a bold and commanding promontary, having several fine sites in addition to that upon which the mansion is built. The Cattskill Mountains at the northwest, and the Roundout Kill at the south-west, with the expanse of water between, form a series of lake and water views varied and beautiful. Water frontage is ample, and shore bold. The Hudson River Railroad passes partly through a tunnel belonging to the property, affording uninterrupted access to the river. The lawns are deeply shaded, and river woods beautified by walks tastefully cut through them. Lands of best quality, and garden remarkable for its productiveness. Situated in a most healthful region, in the midst of superb river and mountain scenery, and surrounded by a refined and elegant neighborhood, this property affords as well a home to those seeking retirement, as occupation to the more actively disposed. Terms easy. Apply to FREEBORN GARRETTSON, the owner, on the premises, or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Counsellor, &c., No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, for a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

ORANGE, N. J.—A COUNTRY SEAT, IN COMPLETE order, with hot and cold water, gas, and all modern improvements; beautifully situated on Orange Mountain; fine view and neighborhood; 5 minutes' drive from railroad station; for sale or exchange for first-class City property by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND— A handsome cottage, beautifully situated on a lot of an acre, within five minutes' drive of the steamboat landing. Good garden, fine shade trees, a variety of fruit, stable, coach-house, well, cistern, &c. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Buildings, Hanover-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms and villa sites—a great variety—fine views, beautifully situated, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, from 1 to 5 P. M.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—In the vicinity of Rahway, N. J., 21 miles from the City by steamboat, or one hour by railroad. Good house and outbuildings, with 90 acres of land. For particulars, inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWO STORY cottage house, five minutes' walk from Port Richmond landing, Staten Island. Rent $200 per annum. Terms of sale cheap. Possession given at once. JULIUS R. POMEROY, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A NEAT COTTAGE-HOUSE, and farm of 30 acres, well improved, handsomely located in a pleasant village, about 70 miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole of or rooms in the handsome substantial building now being erected on the corner of Bank and West sts., being 152 feet on West and 60 feet on Bank sts., and four stories high. Also, (possession immediately,) a room 30x100 feet in the building adjoining, with power. Apply to GUILIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place, or M. F. SCHUREMAN, on the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 259 GREENE-ST., VICINITY New-York Hotel; house contains 17 rooms, two bath rooms, range, gas, &c., in good order; suitable for a first-class boarding-house or reputable business. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to
JAS. B. VANCLEEF, No. 720 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE BASEMENT room No. 561 and 563 Broadway, 50x130 feet, with entrance way from Prince-st.; a kitchen attached, suitable for a first-class Restaurant. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 260 West 20th-st., directly fronting the grounds of the Episcopal Seminary. The locality is quiet, well shaded and highly desirable. Apply to MASON & DODGE, No. 61 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of factory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., size 46x100; rent low, and well lighted. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.— Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engine 1,000 horse power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—WITH 15 or more acres of good land, well improved, amply stocked with mature fruit trees in good variety, with a few acres of wood-land and a never-failing spring or brook, that can be conveyed to house and barn. House medium size, of modern construction, adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence, and well shaded. Barn and out-buildings ample, the whole well fenced and located in a good neighborhood, where there are select schools, an Episcopal Church, and within 1½ miles from depôt and an hour and a-half from Wall-st. Price for 15 acres and improvements not to exceed $12,000; extra land not more than $100 per acre. Address, giving full description, C. K., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES to purchase a well-built brick house, with the modern improvements, not less than 22 feet front, location on Brooklyn Heights, west of Court-st. Possession this Fall or in the Spring. Price not to exceed $12,000. Address J. G., Box No. 2,229 New-York Post-office, stating location, price, and dimensions of house and lot.

A SMALL FAMILY DESIRES PART OF House, with modern improvements, and facilities for housekeeping. References given and required. Address, stating terms and number of rooms, Box No. 2,417 Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL HOUSE, IN A good neighborhood in Brooklyn, or within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad; if in Brooklyn, must have water and gas; rent $350. Address, with full particulars, R. R., Box No. 830 Post-office.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND HALF AN ACRE OR more of land, within 20 or 30 miles of the City, on the Hudson River, Harlem, or New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Terms must be reasonable. Address A. B. C., Box No. 3,504 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A NEWLY-BUILT HOUSE, OF MODERATE cost, with all the modern conveniences, situated between 6th and 4th avs., and 15th and 30th sts. Apply to S. B. COLLINS, No. 82 Warren-st.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

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OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND CREDITORS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE MORTGAGE AND OTHER CREDITORS of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, Signers to the Agreement of July 30, 1860: The undersigned, having been duly elected Trustees and Attorneys under an agreement made July 30, 1860, to purchase the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad at any foreclosure sale of said Railroad, which may be made, and "to do any and all things which we deem for your benefit, as fully as you might do if personally present," (subject to the restrictions and limitations named in the agreement,) would respectfully inform you that the agreement under which we have been appointed has been signed by so large a majority of all classes of the First and Second Mortgage Bondholders, that there is no reasonable doubt but that we shall be able to carry out the plan which you have adopted. It is expected by us, that within a brief period of time, the Road and its franchises will be sold by order of the United States District Court, for the payment of its First Mortgage Bonds.

It is necessary that we have the immediate control and possession of the Bonds and Claims which you have subscribed to the agreement.

We therefore request you, at your earliest convenience, and before the 31st day of October, 1860, to deposit your Bonds and transfer your Claims to us at our office, No. 29 William-st., City of New-York.

You will receive therefor a certificate to bearer, and your Bonds will be carefully kept in some Bank in the City of New-York.

The Stockholders will, at some future day, be required to assign and surrender their respective certificates of stock.

JOHN CATLIN,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN,
L. H. MEYER,
W. SCHALL,
ALLAN CAMPBELL,
JOHN WILKINSON,
Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1860.

Parties in interest who have not yet signed the agreement can do so at any time previous to Sept. 15, 1860. Those who do not sign within the time limited will not have any of the advantages of the purchase.

N. A. COWDREY, Sec.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of "The Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by chap. 372, of the laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The Proposals will state the amount of Stock desired and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Aug. 14, 1860.

IMPORTANT.—DURING THE FALL OF 1855, THE late James Tennent of Philadelphia, Pa., either in his own name, or that of Tennent, Derrickson & Co., transmitted to some Broker or Banker of the City of New-York for sale, four notes of Five hundred dollars each, made payable by M. B. Browning to his own order at 2, 3, 4 and 5 years, date and dated, New-York, May 22, 1855. The first of these was paid at maturity, the other three owing to the death of Mr. Tennent in February, 1857, remain in the hands of the party to whom sent and unknown to the owners. Any information touching where said notes may be found, left with Messrs. Read, Brothers & Co., No. 340 Broadway, N. Y., will confer lasting obligations on the parties interested.
NEW-YORK, August, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) due July 1, 1859, are requested to call at the office of BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, No. 24 Beaver-st.; and are notified that the agreement in reference to these Coupons will be carried into effect on and after Sept. 3, 1860.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NEW BOWERY, corner of Chatham-square, open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Sec. CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treas.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay a dividend of $3 per share to the stockholders on demand, at their office, No. 60 Wall-st.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1860.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

RAILROADS

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after July 9, the steamboats TAMINEND and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 5½ A. M., 8½ A. M. and 7 P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 6 P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

On and after Sept 10, cars will leave Long Branch at 7 A. M. only, and the boat will leave New-York at 4 P. M. only.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE TO ALBANY $2.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M., and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15, from White-st. depot; for Croton Falls, from 26th-st. depot, 8:45 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, from 26th-st. depot, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above—(this train runs to Millerton every Saturday evening;) for Albany, from 26th-st. depot, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 6 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, stopping at all stations north of Fordham, 6 A. M.; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From Monday, April 30, 1860, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Through Express trains at 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail 6 A. M.; Sleeping-car train, 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M., from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35 (Sundays included) at 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:

10:15 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places West. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points North.

8:15 A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.

4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenpoint, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps: sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases........$3
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Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium........27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

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NEW TREATMENT.

We call the especial attention of Invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. "Dr. HAMMOND'S book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal.* His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free; small edition, 50 cents. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.
OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.
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For the retention and radical cure of HERNIA or RUPTURE, &c., "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS and SUPPORTER," A GREAT IMPROVEMENT—CLEAN, LIGHT and PERFECTLY SURE TO HOLD. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle, applied at No. 25 Bond-st., New-York. Descriptive pamphlets gratis. LADIES' DEPARTMENT attended by a lady.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS

Cure Apoplexies, Billious Diseases, and diseases generally. How? Because they purify the blood, and remove all obstructions from the bowels and circulation. Their timely use has saved many a life.

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No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth House,
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CAMPBELL'S, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.,
And by all respectable dealers. Price 25c. per box.

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HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.

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Agents for New-York.

DR. R. COBBETT, OWING TO THE EXTENSION of Chambers-st., has removed from his old office, at No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the fullest confidence on all diseases of a private character. Thirty years in his present specialty enables him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and seminal weakness treated after the most approved method. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London. To avoid mistakes, observe well the name and number. No charge unless perfectly cured. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8½ P. M.

HOW TO CURE SECRET DISEASES.—HOW TO CURE FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
HOW TO CURE ORGANIC WEAKNESS.
HOW TO CURE NERVOUS DISEASES, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND URINARY ORGANS.

See PATIENT'S GUIDE, containing advice and mode of cure, with
PLEASANT REMEDIES.
At little cost and no exposure.

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BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT.—ALL physicians know the wonderful pain-subduing virtues of Arnica. No plant on earth, no mineral under the earth, can compare with it in healing and cooling properties. BURDSALL'S LINIMENT contains the most effective and potent preparation of the plant that chemical science has ever produced, combined with extracts from other healing herbs of almost equal efficacy. The proprietor guarantees, under penalty of returning the purchase money of the article, that it will give immediate relief in rheumatism, sore throat, burns, scalds, cuts, spasms, sore breasts, pains in the limbs, side, chest, and back; sprains, bruises, cramps, chilblains, and other external disorders and injuries. Price 25 cents. No. 34 Beekman-st.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

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A NEW MEDICAL WORK FOR THE LADIES.—Mrs. Maxwell's new work, just published, is now offered to the public. Important information may be obtained by reading this book, it being offered as the first medical work written by a female physician, and one too whose practice has covered a period of thirty years. This book—A FEMALE PHYSICIAN TO THE LADIES OF THE UNITED STATES—is for sale at No. 699 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; No. 76 Nassau-st., and at the authoress' office, No. 6 Greene-st., near Canal-st., New-York City.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases; 29 years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures; all who suffer from the maltreatment of medical pretenders, may rely on receiving honorable treatment. Dr. J. is a legally qualified physician and surgeon. Charges moderate.

DISEASES OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN speedily and permanently cured, (without medicine,) after all other means have failed, by Dr. PHELPS' VITALIZING MEDICATIONS and judicious application of Electricity. Charges moderate. Consultations free. Office and residence, No. 66 West 13th-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARDS GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy yet discovered, infallible for the removal of all obstructions and irregularities. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence, daily, till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It cures the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LOAN OFFICES.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF J. B. & J. SIMPSON,
Founded 1822,
Nos. 25 Chatham-st. and 19 North William-st.
Continue to Loan money in sums to suit, on
PERSONAL PROPERTY, DIAMONDS,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 6, 1860.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the general election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John M. Jaycox.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of William C. Rhodes.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards in the City of New-York, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Brooklyn.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards in the City of New-York.

And a Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards in the City of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY.

Seventeen Members of Assembly.

A Register, in the place of Wm. Miner.

A City Judge, in the place of Abraham D. Russell.

A Recorder, in the place of George G. Barnard.

A Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West.

A Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Benjamin W. Bonney.

Two Supervisors, in the place of Smith Ely, Jr., and William R. Stewart.

All whose terms of office expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chapter 349, of Laws of 1860, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said act, entitled, "An Act to perfect an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing the property qualification of people of color."

CHAPTER 349.

An Act to perfect an Amendment to the Constitution abolishing the Property Qualification of People of Color. Passed April 13, 1860—three-fifths being present.

Whereas, The following amendment to the Constitution of this State was agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the said amendment was duly entered on the journals of each branch of the Legislature, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next election of Senators and Members of Assembly, and was duly published for at least three months previous to such election, in pursuance of the thirteenth article of the Constitution of this State; and

Whereas, The said amendment was also agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of said branches of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, pursuant to said thirteenth article; which said amendment is in the words following, to wit:

Section 1 of Article 2 of the Constitution of this State is hereby amended by striking out the following words: "But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election; and no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid."

Now, therefore, for the purpose of submitting the said proposed amendment to the people of this State,

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Inspectors at each poll in the several towns and Wards of this State, at the general election for Governor, to be held on the sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, shall provide a box to receive the ballots of the citizens of this State, in relation to the said proposed amendment, and each voter may present a ballot on which shall be written or printed, or partly written or partly printed, one of the following forms, namely "For the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," or "Against the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage." The said ballots shall be indorsed, "Proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," and so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot and expose the indorsement. And all the citizens of this State entitled to vote for member of Assembly in their respective districts, shall be entitled to vote on the adoption of the said proposed amendment, during the day of election, in the several districts in which they reside.

SEC. 2. After finally closing the polls of such election, the Inspectors shall count and follow the ballots given in relation to said proposed amendment, in the same manner as they are required by law to canvass those given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down, in writing, and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "for the proposed amendment," and the whole number given "against the proposed amendment," and shall certify and subscribe the same, and cause copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor.

SEC. 3. The votes so given shall be canvassed by the Board of County Canvassers, and statements thereof shall be made, certified, signed and recorded in the manner prescribed by law in respect to the canvassing of votes given for Governor; and certified copies of the same shall be made and transmitted by the County Clerks, respectively, in the manner prescribed by law in the cases of election for Governor. The Board of State Canvassers shall canvass the said certified copies in the like manner as prescribed by law in respect to the election of Governor, and in like manner shall make and file a certificate of the result of such canvass, which shall be recorded by the Secretary of State, and published by him.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

You are, without delay, to deliver copies of the above notice, as directed by Chapter 480, Laws of 1850.

Yours respectfully, D. R. FLOYD JONES,
Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
August 9, 1860.

Extract from Chapter 480, Laws of 1860, §14: "The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County."

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duty authorized.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant *vs.* The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.; the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property, (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.
WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.
RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—BUREAU OF ARREARS—AUG. 31, 1860.—Corporation Notice—Sale of Property for Unpaid Assessments.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid Assessments on Real Estate for opening, widening and extending sundry streets and avenues, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of December next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the assessments unpaid and the property to be sold is published in the *New-York Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of the Comptroller.
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 63 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1860.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of DE LAUNAY, ISELIN & CLARKE, is this day dissolved, Mr. ISELIN withdrawing in consequence of ill health. The outstanding business of the house will be settled by either of the partners.
VICTOR DE LAUNAY,
JOHN A. ISELIN,
WM. M. CLARKE.

The subscribers will continue the business under the firm of DE LAUNAY, CLARKE & CO., and have admitted as partner Mr. B. M. NEVERS, Jr., who will attend to the business of the Stock Exchange.
VICTOR DE LAUNAY,
WM. M. CLARKE.

THE FIRM OF ROBBINS & FORMAN was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in settlement.
D. FARMER ROBBINS.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1860. EDGAR FORMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. CHARLES LANIER has been admitted as a member of our firm.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1860.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL FOR THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.—Sealed proposals will be received until the 17th day of September, 1860, for supplying 300 tons of coal, more or less. The Committee reserve the right to reject such bids, so far as the interest of the Department may be concerned. For further information apply to the undersigned Committee on fuel.
S. B. THOMSON, No. 84 Beekman-st.
WM. WILLIAMS, No. 115 West 19th-st.
ROBERT McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.

SHIPPING.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,
To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the
NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

CONNAUGHT........4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER........4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER........4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER........4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA........4,400 tons burthen.

The next departure from New-York will be on
TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
From Pier No. 26 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:
First Class, $100, $90, and $75, according to stateroom accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Sept. 15th,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 15th, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Oct. 13th.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY
AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON,
DELAWARE
and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of Commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

STEAMER OF SEPT. 8.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
VANDERBILT,
Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$120	Second Cabin	$60
Third Cabin, to Havre	35	To Southampton	30

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
The steamship ILLINOIS sails Sept. 22.

STEAMER OF OCTOBER 6.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail steamship
ADRIATIC,
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from the foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, October 6, with mails, passengers, and specie, for the above ports.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, Room No. 4, No. 88 Wall-st.
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$130
Second Cabin Passage........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$110
Second Cabin Passage........60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, Sept. 5.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Sept. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Sept. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Sept. 26.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Oct. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Oct. 10.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, jewelry, specie, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	SWITZERLAND,	PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application. If by letter inclose a postage stamp, to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and Southside Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., calling at Old Point Comfort, to land passengers.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents, and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10.

Excursion tickets to Norfolk and back, $13; to Petersburg or Richmond, $15.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. W. C. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at 4 P. M.

Passage to Savannah, with accommodations unequaled, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $29 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 235 Broadway.
The R. R. CUYLER succeeds on Saturday, Sept. 15.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail on
SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 12 o'clock, P. M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW-JERSEY STATE FAIR.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Fair, from the 4th to the 7th September inclusive, from New-York to Fair grounds and return. Leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. The Fair grounds are at Elizabeth, and trains stop within 20 feet of the entrance.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast sea-steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, assisted by Capt. NATHAN ANDERSON, Jr., having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY except SATURDAY, leaving James-slip, E. R., at 7¼ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., N. R., 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on board; also, refreshments, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands, and Fortifications.

PLEASANT SUNDAY EXCURSION TO Glen Wood and Glen Cove, touching at Baylis' Dock, opposite Whitestone, City Island and New-Rochelle.—Steamer MAYFLOWER leaves Catharine-st. every SUNDAY, at 8.30; Delancey-st., at 8.45; 11th-st., at 9; 28th-st., 9.10; 37th-st., at 9.15; affording one of the pleasantest trips of the day. Parties can take their dinner in the woods free from molestation. Whole excursion 50 cents.

HENRY T. LEE GUARD, OF JERSEY CITY.—Second Annual Target Excursion to Clifton Park, Staten Island, Capt. JOHN McCARTY. Number 50 muskets.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

USE MITCHIL'S SILVER OIL
ON YOUR SEWING MACHINE.
Price 25 cents per bottle.
CARLE & STRONG, Agents, No. 153 Water-st., N. Y.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a very superior quality, constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

GARAPHENE OIL AND PAINT CO. ARE now prepared to furnish Oil, superior in its quality to camphene. F. PAGE, W. VAN WYCK, 103 Fulton-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PATTI MATINEE.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Sept. 8, at 1 o'clock.
GRAND PATTI MATINEE,
when Bellini's favorite opera of
LA SONNAMBULA
will be performed, with
MISS ADELINA PATTI,
in her unrivaled rôle of AMINA.
Rentrée of the great tenor,
SIG. BRIGNOLI,
who will appear in his famous character of ELVINO.
SIG. AMODIO as COUNT RODOLPHO.
ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.
NO RESERVED SEATS.

Tickets may be had at the regular ticket offices, the principal hotels and music stores.

The doors will be opened at 12. The Matinée will commence at 1 o'clock precisely. The Entre Acts will be of short duration, so that visitors from the country may be in time for the railroads and steamboats.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 1,
GRAND PATTI MATINEE. LA SONNAMBULA.
MISS ADELINA PATTI,
BRIGNOLI, AMODIO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TROVATORE—CORTESI.
TO-NIGHT, (Friday,) Sept. 7, at 8 o'clock,
MME. ADELAIDE CORTESI,
in her famous rôle of LEONORA.
SIG. MUSIANI
as MANRICO, in which character he created such a great sensation last season, by the introduction of his celebrated "Ut di Poitrine," in the grand aria of the third act.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 7, at 8 o'clock,
Only night of Verdi's favorite Opera of
IL TROVATORE.
MME. ADELAIDE CORTESI,
Mme. STRAKOSCH, MUSIANI, AMODIO,
in the principal rôles.
Musical Director and Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Admission to Parquet, Parquet Circle........$1
Reserved Seats........50 cents extra.
Private Boxes (According to size and location.) $6 to $12
Family Circle....50 cents | Amphitheatre......25 cents

The sale of tickets for IL TROVATORE will commence THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 8 o'clock, at the Box-Office of the Academy of Music, at Sibell's stationery-store, No. 12 Wall-st., and at Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Sept. 8, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND PATTI MATINEE,
when Bellini's favorite opera of
LA SONNAMBULA
will be performed, with
MISS ADELINA PATTI
in her unrivaled rôle of AMINA.
Rentrée of the great tenor,
SIG. BRIGNOLI,
who will appear in his famous character of ELVINO.
SIG. AMODIO as COUNT RODOLPHO.
ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR,
to all parts of the house. NO RESERVED SEATS.

Tickets may be had at the REGULAR TICKET OFFICES, the principal hotels and music-stores.

The doors will be opened at 12. The Matinée will commence at 1 o'clock precisely. The Entre Acts will be of short duration, so that the visitors from the country may be in time for the railroads and steamboats.

WINTER GARDEN.

TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 7.
GRAND SCOTTISH NIGHT
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THE CALEDONIA CLUB
THE MEMBERS OF WHICH WILL ATTEND,
ATTIRED IN THE GARB OF "AULD SCOTIA,"
THE KILT,
THE TARTAN,
AND
THE PHILIBEG;
BEING FOR THE
BENEFIT
OF
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
AND HIS
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

Seats should be secured before noon, to-day.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON........Lessee and Manager
NIXON'S
ROYAL EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
Reception Visit of the Washington Committee and Officers of the Seventh Regiment N. Y. S. M.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 7,
When the Washington Stand of Colors will be displayed.
TO-NIGHT
THE AMATUERS
Will emulate each other in the exercises known as
LIVING PYRAMIDS,
GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM
ZOYARA,
THE SIX
HANLONS,
And all the members of
NIXON'S
ROYAL EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
GRAND MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT (Friday,) Sept. 7, 1860.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
MISS JANE COOMBS.
Last time of the
WIFE'S SECRET.
Lady Eveline........Miss JANE COOMBS.
Sir Walter........Mr. GEORGE JORDAN.
After which the
OLD GUARD.
Haversack........Mr. MARK SMITH
TO-MORROW, benefit and last night of
MISS JANE COOMBS.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SATURDAY, Sept. 8, 1860,
BENEFIT OF MISS COOMBS,
and last appearance.
LADY OF LYONS.
Pauline........MISS JANE COOMBS
(First time since her début with Mr. Forrest at the Broadway Theatre.)
Claude Melnotte........Mr. Geo. Jordan
Col. Dumas........Mr. Mark Smith
Mme. Deschapelles........Mrs. John Sefton
(Her second appearance at this Theatre.)
Concluding with fourth act of the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
in which Miss COOMBS will appear as Lady Teazle.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
THE ABBOTT COLLECTION OF
EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES
Remains on exhibition at the
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
No. 659 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING—ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Members of the Society only will be admitted without charge, on exhibition of the Members' Ticket, which is not transferable.

Visitors to the Egyptian Collection will receive tickets of introduction gratis to the Society's Gallery of Art, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.

FREDERIC DE PEYSTER,
WILLIAM C. PRIME,
GEORGE H. MOORE,
Committee.

BOWERY THEATRE.
George Wood........Sole Lessee and Manager.
BENEFIT OF
Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK, JR.
Mrs. JAMES W. WALLACK, JR., will appear
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 7, 1860.
THE STRANGER.
An entirely new Farce, entitled
MY COUSIN TOM.
LADY AND THE DEVIL.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors..Messrs. G. L. FOX & J. W. LINGARD.
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 7,
THE GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA, entitled the
SIEGE OF PALMYRA.
Concluding with the Comic Farce of
SUDDEN THOUGHTS.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
On MONDAY NEXT, Sept. 10, the
FALL AND DRAMATIC SEASON WILL OPEN, with all the OLD FAVORITE AND MANY NEW AND TALENTED ARTISTS, when will be produced the novel and intensely interesting drama entitled
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
with new scenery, new decorations, new costumes, &c. Mr. BARNUM will appear in person and address his patrons.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND PATTI MATINEE. LA SONNAMBULA.
MISS ADELINA PATTI,
BRIGNOLI, AMODIO.

BROWN'S GREAT PICTURE.
The splendid view of New-York from Hoboken by the celebrated landscapist, GEORGE L. BROWN, called
THE BAY AND CITY OF NEW-YORK,
AT SUNRISE,
is now on view at the CRAYON ART GALLERY,
corner Broadway and 8th-st.,
Admittance 25 cents. GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND PATTI MATINEE. LA SONNAMBULA.
MISS ADELINA PATTI,
BRIGNOLI, AMODIO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—BARNUM IS ON HIS highest horse once more, and he is riding gallantly towards the temple of fame and fortune. His Museum, having waked up from a long nap, is even more vigorous than ever, and is coining the solid cash faster than Uncle Sam's Mint ever did with all its steam-engines and Government pap to feed it. Look at his advertisement in another column, and if you don't go and see it, it will not be for want of attractions to draw you there.

JOHN McDONALD'S TESTIMONIAL AND Farewell Benefit will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, at the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, between Grand and Howard sts., on which occasion Mr. John C. Heenan, Mr. Ottignon, Mr. A. Jones, Mr. Price, Mr. Cusick, and other celebrities will participate in the evening's entertainment. Tickets $1.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, which will be an Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition, will open at Palace Garden, 14th-st., near 6th-av., Sept. 24, and continue for two weeks.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Under the personal supervision of P. T. BARNUM.
BEST VENTILATED LECTURE ROOM
In the world, and delightfully cool and pleasant.
Encouraged by his immense success, the Manager is pleased to call the attention of his patrons to
THE "WHAT CAN THEY BE?"
THE "WHAT CAN THEY BE?"
THESE MOST WONDERFUL, STRANGE, and
MYSTERIOUS ANIMALS,
TWO IN NUMBER, AND OF DISTINCT SPECIES.
One of which has two distinct heads, but one leg, and is web-footed; were found in the hitherto unexplored wilds of Africa, in a singularly perfect state of preservation, have been secured for a short time only. Mr. Barnum
WILL GIVE ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS,
To any naturalist or other person who will correctly classify the "WHAT CAN THEY BE?" under any species or genus laid down in GOLDSMITH, CUVIER, or any other published work on NATURAL HISTORY. These indescribable animals are to be seen at all hours, as are also the following:
A TATTOOED NEW ZEALAND CHIEF,
LIVING "WHAT IS IT?" or MAN-MONKEY,
The most interesting and wonderful creature known.
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
The only animal of the kind ever seen in the Atlantic States, and the most extraordinary creature living.
THE WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY,
Each with pure white skin, silken white hair, pink eyes, &c., though born of perfectly black parents.
LADY WITH LONG HAIR.
THE FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!
Filled with BEAUTIFUL LIVING FISH, LIVING SEALS,
LIVING ALLIGATORS, &c., &c.,
THE FAMOUS "LIGHTNING" CALCULATOR,
MONSTER SNAKES, FORTUNE TELLER,
BABY ANACONDAS, HAPPY FAMILY,
GREAT VARIETY OF NEW WAX FIGURES.
The performances in the Lecture Room, every afternoon and evening, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, will consist of an amusing combination of PETITE DRAMAS, FARCES, DANCES, &c., &c., by a talented Troupe.
All these, besides all the Wonders and Novelties of the Museum collection, which embrace not less than 850,000 CURIOSITIES,
From every part of the world, are all, yes,
ALL TO BE SEEN FOR 25 CENTS.
Children under 10 years, 15 cents.
MUSEUM OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND PATTI MATINEE. LA SONNAMBULA.
MISS ADELINA PATTI,
BRIGNOLI, AMODIO.

JOHN C. HEENAN WILL BE PRESENT and take part in the McDONALD TESTIMONIAL, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, at the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, between Grand and Howard sts. Tickets $1.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Sept. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING will run daily, Sundays excepted. Leave Flushing at 7:45, 11 A. M., and 3 P. M.; leave Fulton-Market slip at 9:30 A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. Sunday Schools, pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

NO DUST. NO COAL GAS.
FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock.)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

SEPTEMBER, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PT. WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Tues., Red Bank only,		3½ P. M.	Tues.,	Sept. 4,	8 A. M.
Wed.,	Sept. 5,	7 A. M.	Tues., Red Bank only,		3-10 P. M.
Thurs.,	Sept. 6,	7½ A. M.	Wed.,	Sept. 5,	10¾ A. M.
Friday,	Sept. 7,	8 A. M.	Thurs.,	Sept. 6,	11½ A. M.
Sat.,	Sept. 8,	9 A. M.	Friday,	Sept. 7,	12 M.
Sat.,	Sept. 8,	1½ P. M.	Sat.,	Sept. 8,	1½ P. M.
Sund.,	Sept. 9,	8½ A. M.	Sun.,	Sept. 9,	3 P. M.
Mon., Red Bank only,		7 A. M.	Mon., Red Bank only,		7 A. M.
Mon.,	Sept. 10,	3 P. M.	Mon.,	Sept. 10,	2 P. M.
Tues.,	Sept. 11,	11½ A. M.	Tues.,	Sept. 11,	3½ P. M.
Wed.,	Sept. 12,	12½ P. M.	Wed.,	Sept. 12,	4½ P. M.
Thurs., Red Bank only,		9 A. M.	Thurs., Red Bank only,		8:40 A. M.
Thurs.,	Sept. 13,	3 P. M.	Friday,	Sept. 14,	7 A. M.
Friday,	Sept. 14,	3 P. M.	Sat.,	Sept. 15,	7½ A. M.
Sat.,	Sept. 15,	3 P. M.	Mon.,	Sept. 17,	7½ A. M.
Mon.,	Sept. 17,	4½ P. M.	Tues.,	Sept. 18,	8 A. M.

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare 10 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, MILTON AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay-st. Pier daily at 8:30 A. M., (touching at 30th-st.,) arriving at Poughkeepsie at 1 P. M., leaving Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.; returning to the City at 6:30 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any point West, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 75 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WILLIAM A. VAIL, leaves Oliver-slip DAILY at 12 o'clock, noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the Express trains.
G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier, at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

FOR BRIGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1 P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare, 50 cents. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 113 South-st.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, having unsurpassed passenger accommodations, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Will leave at 5 o'clock on and after the 11th inst.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FARE TO YONKERS, 10 CENTS—HASTings and Dobbs' Ferry 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, 25 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer DANIEL DREW, from Jay-st., EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains for Saratoga and the West.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON will run daily through the season, leaving Amos-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½; Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾; pier No. 4 North River, at 10, 1 and 4. Fare, with a return ticket, 25 cents.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL, from foot of Jay-st., North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELsea, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.—GEORGE NELSON, plaintiff, against ROBERT L. SAMISS, defendant.—Summons for Money—Complaint Served.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of GEORGE NELSON, plaintiff, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office in Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for $95 26, with interest thereon from and after March 1, 1860, besides costs. Dated Aug. 23, 1860.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Dutchess County, on the 24th day of August, 1860.
MILTON A. FOWLER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
au 28-law-6w Tu* Fishkill, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DEMAREST, late of the City of New-York, weigher, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry C. Wright, counselor-at-law, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1860.
RODERICK F. CLOW, Administrator.
ANNA DEMAREST,
Mh30-law6mF* Administratrix of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON.
s7-law6mF* Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARL JOHNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 199 Mulberry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1860.
ORLOF G. HEDSTROM, Executor.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., N. Y., and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver and tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S SHOW case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st. A general assortment of show cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PALESTINE'S MAILS.

Garibaldi's Movements---Austrian Designs ---European Complications.

The mails by the steamship *Palestine*, whose arrival at Quebec has been announced, reached this City last night. They have been anticipated by later arrivals, but we obtain from our foreign files some additional details of interest.

The Paris *Patrie* contains some interesting information concerning the movements of GARIBALDI. It says:

The last mail from Southern Italy advises us of the following facts:

GARIBALDI left Cagliari on the morning of the 18th at the head of an expeditionary corps of about 5,000 men. It is not known at which point he will operate. He announced on leaving that he was returning to Messina, but it was believed that the statement was meant to conceal his real projects.

At the last dates, two Piedmontese ships-of-war, the frigate *Constituzione* and the steam transport *Tenaro* crossed within view of the Island of Sardinia. It had on board two battalions of rifles. We are assured that the commanders of these ships-of-war had orders to prevent any body of volunteers organized in Sardinia from landing at Corneto, in the papal dominions. It is said that late military measures taken at Turin, and the wants of the Sardinian army, have determined the Cabinet of M. DE CAVOUR to recall the Piedmontese officers now in Sicily.

The *Débats*, in alluding to the pretended note of Austria to the Piedmontese Cabinet, makes the following observations:

"There certainly has not been any menacing note in the sense that diplomatists understand by the word *note*, or that ordinary language gives to the word *menacing*. But by dint of contradicting each other the Austrian and Piedmontese journals have at last agreed in owning that there is something; either that M. BRASSIER DE ST. SIMON has expressed to Count CAVOUR, in the name of Austria, the hope that the Piedmontese Cabinet would remain faithful to the treaty of Zurich, or that Austria has declared that she no longer considered herself bound by these stipulations. The means of attack and defence which the Emperor of Austria is accumulating behind the Mincio are the most unmistakable of notes in case the Emperor of Austria should feel himself threatened in Venetia; and, even should Austrian diplomacy maintain the most absolute silence, it still might be said in this case that silence cried aloud."

The Viennese journals are endeavoring to show the improbability of the rumors which attribute aggressive designs to Austria.

A letter dated Vienna, Aug. 18, in the *Gazette de Cologne*, says:

"An Austrian note on the Garibaldi expedition will soon leave Vienna. It is addressed to the Maritime Powers, enumerates the consequences that will follow the invasion of the Neapolitan Kingdom, and intimates that afterwards the revolution will take the direction of Rome and Venice. There is also the question of Piedmontese military preparations, which, the note asserts, can only be directed against Austria. Finally Count RECHBERG declares that Austria has no aggressive designs, but she is resolved to defend to the uttermost her Italian possessions."

The *Nord*, referring to assertions made by the *Morning Chronicle* and the *Indépendance Belge*, that the Russian Government has collected large bodies of troops in Bessarabia, says:

"We are able to affirm that these statements are completely false. Nothing has been changed in the repartition of the forces which occupy the south of Russia; and the fifth corps, which is stated to be advancing towards the frontier of Moldavia, has always had its cantonments in Bessarabia. The statements that arrangements have been made for the conveyance of these troops in the vessels of the Navigation Company of the Black Sea is too improbable to need contradiction."

A Paris letter in *Le Nord* speaking of the Neapolitan envoy says:

"It is stated that M. MANNA is much more pleased with the reception given him by the Emperor of the French than with that of Lord J. RUSSELL. From what he has stated to the Cabinets of Paris and London it would appear that the situation of the Neapolitan Government is much less desperate than is generally imagined, and that the National Guard and the army are quite disposed to resist the projected aggression of GARIBALDI. Without questioning the exactness of what M. MANNA says, I may remark that recent events present the feeling of the National Guard and army as very different from what he imagines."

A communication from St. Petersburgh, in the *Cologne Gazette*, states that a squadron, composed of four frigates, under the command of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, is about to proceed to the coast of Syria. The Grand Duchess will, it is said, accompany her husband.

The full name of the assassin of Prince DANIELO is, it appears, TODOR KADICH, and he is the brother-in-law of a Montenegrin priest, named PANISSA. Some time ago, in consequence of dissensions with the Prince, the latter retired to Zara, and was there joined by KADICH. Whilst at Zara this latter learned that the other's wife, who is his sister, had allowed herself to be seduced by an adherent of the Prince, and, having obtained a divorce, had remarried. KADICH then went to Constantinople, and there murdered the second husband of his sister. After that affair, KADICH went to Galatz, where he caught the small-pox, and became so dreadfully disfigured that no one could recognize him; he afterwards proceeded to Cattaro, from which place he was expelled, and then took up his residence at Scutari. He afterwards returned to Cattaro to commit this crime, and, as he was disguised as an Albanian, was able to approach the Prince without being suspected. The motive which prompted him to the crime appears to have been, first, the dissension between the Prince and PANISSA, and next, the conduct of the Prince's adherent to the assassin's sister.

THE EUROPEAN COMPLICATIONS.

Translated for the Times from the Algemeine Zeitung.

What a revolution in the political world within one year! In the Spring of 1859, Austria stood isolated among the great Powers; to-day she is closely allied with Prussia, on a friendly footing with Russia, and on tolerably good terms with Great Britain. The connection between Austria and England would undoubtedly be a closer one if the leading statesmen across the Channel were a little more careful in keeping their new Italian sympathies within bounds, and if Austria had attained a more solid political complexion at home, in order to create confidence in England, and give evidence of her own internal stability. France, on the contrary, was supported, to some extent, by all the great Powers in 1859. Russia and England gave her their whole support; Prussia gave her's partly by remaining inactive and thus serving, although unconsciously, the projects of the French Emperor. To-day France has, in reality, fallen out with Prussia; and where is her friendly alliance with England? Even the letter of LOUIS NAPOLEON to PERSIGNY has not been sufficient to calm the awakened and deep-rooted—because national—distrust of the Britons. But even Russia is shrugging her shoulders at France; for the views of Russia are at present totally opposed to those of France in regard to all the leading questions which agitate Europe; and if the Syrian disturbances have been settled by joint deliberations, nothing is more sure than that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is very little satisfied with THOUVENEL. French Imperialism, having hitherto sought to mislead the whole world, has at present arrived at the point where it must cease to do so, because no one will trust it any more.

Nothing was less calculated to improve the position of France in regard to the other Great Powers, and to regain for her that respect which she lost in violating the treaty of Villafranca, than this very Syrian question. However just the cause was which prompted NAPOLEON to intervene and save the endangered Christian populations of the Eastern countries, the way in which this intervention was prearranged, to the exclusive benefit of France, and with the intention of putting Turkey's throat to the knife at once, had a very unpleasant effect on England, and made Russia draw back. It ended in the loss of the intended French supremacy, for LOUIS NAPOLEON was compelled to acquiesce in an arrangement, which does not absolutely wind up the existence of Turkey. On the other side, it is very remarkable that Austria always voted with Russia in this Syrian question, and seemed to be in complete understanding with that Power. For, when Russia desired to have an additional clause inserted in the Convention, extending the right of intervention, with the consent of the Porte, to all other provinces of the Turkish Empire, in the same manner as it had been provided for Syria, England and France were not to be persuaded to consent to it, while Austria, although the nearest neighbor of the provinces in question, did not hesitate to declare herself in favor of the Russian proposition. In judging the present political relations of the several Cabinets, this circumstance is undoubtedly of importance.

But the Italian question also offers no favorable ground for French alliances. The Emperor ALEXANDER has reassumed the talk which Russia has labored at for many years, namely, to kill revolution in Europe; and with this purpose, he desires to keep the legitimate sovereign on the throne of Naples. In this he is principally supported by Prussia, *and both Governments have submitted propositions to this effect to the Parisian Cabinet.* The dynastic rights and the integrity of the possessions of FRANCIS II. are to be maintained; but it is still very questionable whether this step will lead to any results, for LOUIS NAPOLEON has too little sympathy with the doctrine of legitimacy, and the sympathies of the British Cabinet for the Bourbon in Naples are very well understood to be rather a pale complexion. As long as LOUIS NAPOLEON pursues his so-called policy of expediency—that is to say, of complete egotism, leaning to-day towards the power of princes and to-morrow flattering the revolution, just as one or the other happens to be in the ascendency—an understanding with this vacillating man will always be of doubtful success and value. Nevertheless, we must repeat that LOUIS NAPOLEON does still regard the project of an Italian Confederation with favor, and that it does not seem to be his wish, but rather against his plans, that Austria should sacrifice or lose Venetia. England also does not seem to be altogether in favor of GARIBALDI, although the English Ministers undoubtedly hate the Bourbons; for a united Italy under VICTOR EMANUEL would not be able to tear itself entirely away from French influence, to which it owes so much; and her land army and the whole of the Italian marine in the Mediterranean would always be dangerous to English interest in case of a European war.

If we, therefore, review the whole field, we find LOUIS NAPOLEON in a rather unenviable position. He seems to feel this himself; he calms England and Germany, calls the plans of attack which he has been accused of entertaining foolish and mere inventions, and finding that the *rôle* of a European mediator must be given up, he seeks to postpone what possibly can be postponed. If NAPOLEON can put everybody to sleep, he undoubtedly will do it; if he can keep himself aloof from the threatening wars in Italy, he will surely not stir. It is reported that he has again declared to Austria *that he should disapprove of all attacks on Venetian territory by Sardinia, and that he would never take part in them.* This is possible, for 1860 is not 1859, and a second war between Austria and France will call all Continental Powers to the theatre of war.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE GERMAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Trustees of the above-named Society took place last evening, President JELLINGHAUS in the Chair. From the statement made by the agent of the Society, it appears that the number of German emigrants arrived here during the past month amounted to 3,095. They arrived in 42 vessels from various European ports. He also stated that the German emigrant who had been so severely beaten during his passage from Liverpool, on board of the ship *Ellen Austin*, by the Captain, that he had to be removed to the Hospital for medical treatment, had been induced to leave the City, by giving him a free passage to Chicago. He was also induced to sign a document in which he gave up all claims for damages. The Captain of the vessel and others put it out of the power of the Society to punish him. According to the statement of the Treasurer, there is a balance of $2,167 95 left in the Bank. During the past month $174 62 were distributed among the poor, and the total expenses during the same time amounted to $316 23. 131 men received employment through the agency of the Society. On motion, it was resolved to appropriate $200 to be spent among the poor during the ensuing month. Mr. JELLINGHAUS then reported that he had been on Ward's Island with the Commissioners of Emigration, and expressed himself highly satisfied with the treatment of the inmates and the general management of affairs. He attributed these changes to the new Superintendent, who had adopted a different plan altogether than the two former Superintendents, who had treated the inmates more like criminals than like poor, homeless, unfortunate creatures as they were. He also stated that the Commissioners were about to erect a new building on the Island for the reception and treatment of lunatic paupers. He said that if it was put up according to the plans and specifications it promised to be fit for its purpose. The meeting was then adjourned.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The regular monthly meeting of the American Institute was held in the Cooper Institute last evening, the President, Gen. HALL, in the Chair. On motion, THOS. W. FIELD was appointed to obtain a collection of fruits for the next fair of the Institute from the Pomological Institute of Philadelphia. Messrs. CARPENTER, STEELE and GREGORY, were appointed a committee to visit the New-Jersey State Fair at Elizabeth. The Chairman of the Board of Managers asked for an appropriation of $500 for expenses of making arrangements for the Fair. The request was referred to the Board of Trustees with power. A resolution was offered amending the by-laws, so as to permit members of the Institute to compete for prizes at the approaching Horticultural Fair. A lengthy discussion ensued, at the close of which the resolution was adopted. Adjourned.

A VICTIM TO IDLE CURIOSITY.—On Tuesday last a number of laborers were engaged in laying drain pipes in Thirty-third-street, near Broadway, when the earth at one side of the excavation caved in and partially buried PATRICK HOGAN, who was at the bottom of the trench. The unfortunate man could at first have been easily extricated, but a crowd collected on the edge of the excavation, and their weight caused another mass of earth to fall upon him, and a quarter of an hour elapsed ere he was taken out. By that time he had been suffocated. The body was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where Coroner O'KEEFE, yesterday, held an inquest upon it. The jury, in their verdict, censured the contractor for the work, because the sides of the trench had not been properly secured. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 40 years of age.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Board yesterday, Sergeant FLANDREAU, an Ex-Police Justice, who for some months past has commanded the Court Squad, was transferred to the Seventeenth Precinct, and Sergeant MILLS, of that Precinct, was assigned to the position he had vacated. This unexpected step on the part of the Commissioners has occasioned a great deal of surprise, as Mr. FLANDREAU was appointed to the Court Squad because of his familiarity with the details of business in the courts, and during the period that he has been in command of it, he has been so efficient in the discharge of his duties that the magistrates, without exception, regret the change. Patrolman LEWENTHAL, of the Twenty-third Precinct, was transferred to the Fifteenth, and Patrolman DUBOIS, of the Sixteenth Precinct, tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GUESTS FROM WASHINGTON.—The Committee of citizens and Councilmen who reached our City on Wednesday, for the purpose of presenting a stand of colors to the Seventh Regiment, have been permitted to enjoy themselves in their own way, without the intervention of municipal attentions. Yesterday afternoon they drove to and through the Central Park, on the invitation of a prominent contractor, and this evening they visit Niblo's by invitation of the lessee. They will not visit officially the Public Institutions, nor will any municipal dinner be given, so that the Committee having the care of their entertainment will find it difficult to spend the $1.500 asked for. They will leave for Washington on Saturday.

SIX SHARKS CAUGHT AT FULTON MARKET PIER—INTERESTING TO BOYS.—A number of large sharks have recently been observed around Fulton Market-slip, one of which was "hooked," and after considerable manipulation and hard tugging, landed on the pier. His dimensions were: Length, 9 feet 4 inches; girth around the middle, 5 feet, lacking an inch. For the amusement of boys who are in the habit of bathing in that locality, it may be added that, on opening the animal's mouth to its ordinary size, a boy one foot in diameter was easily thrust in. Soon afterwards five more were caught, one of which measured fifteen feet in length.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—PHONETTE BROWN, a colored girl, 4 years of age, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital, in consequence of burns received on Wednesday last. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body, and it appeared from the testimony that deceased, during the absence of her mother, took a can of burning-fluid from a shelf and threw some of it upon the fire. Her clothes ignited and she was fatally injured before the flames could be extinguished.

A WAGONER RUN OVER.—An inquest was held at Bellevue Hospital, by Coroner O'KEEFE, upon the remains of JAMES O'BRIEN, an Irishman, aged 23, who was fatally injured on the 3d inst., in consequence of having been run over on the road between Williamsburgh and Newtown, L. I. He was driving a wagon at the time and fell from his own vehicle beneath the wheels of another that was passing by the side of it. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

THE JAPANESE BILL.—The Committee who had this matter in charge, had a meeting on Wednesday evening, in private, and will hold another on Monday. The pretended item of $17,000 for the *services* of the First Division, is pronounced by one of the Committee, as about *fourteen thousand* dollars wide of the truth, the only expense incurred on account of the military being for music.

A SUPPOSED INCENDIARY FIRE.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the unoccupied two-story frame building, owned by JAMES SAXTON, situated at the corner of Forty-ninth-street and Third-avenue. It was speedily extinguished, the damage not exceeding $100. The building was uninsured, but indications were exhibited that the fire was kindled by design.

The New-York Sanitary Association.

THE LAW REGULATING THE SALE OF POISONS—THE CASE OF CATHERINE GORDON.

The first meeting of this Association since June last, was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, Dr. GRISCOM in the chair. The important topic of the evening was the law passed by the last Legislature for regulating the sale of poisons. Dr. GRISCOM called the attention of the Association to the case of CATHERINE GORDON, a woman of the town, aged 17, who died at the City Hospital on Wednesday evening of last week, from the effects of arsenic, self-administered on the Sunday evening previous. The arsenic was purchased by the girl at a drug-store in West Broadway, without any questions being asked as to her name or residence, without the poison being labeled, and, in fact, without any of the requirements of the law being complied with by the druggist. After the death of the girl, Dr. GRISCOM, who treated her during her sickness, investigated the case, called attention to the violation of the law by the druggist, and tried to have the matter brought to the attention of the proper authorities; but his efforts were frustrated by the hasty and inefficient manner in which the Coroner performed his duty, that official having refused to allow a *post-mortem* examination, and neglected to summon the proper witnesses, or to take any measures whatever to bring the druggist to justice for his violation of the law, or even to allow the fact to become known to the public. On a further inquiry, the Doctor said he learned that the druggist who sold the poison was a brother-in-law of a prominent City official, the head of one of the Departments. In conclusion the Doctor said he had no doubt whatever that if the law had been complied with, the girl would not have purchased the poison, and her life would consequently have been saved.

After hearing the Doctor's statement, the Association appointed a Special Committee to investigate the case, and adopt such action as they should deem expedient. The following gentlemen compose the Committee: Dr. PERCY, Dr. R[illegible] ROBERTS and Dr. BATCHELDER. Verbal reports of the [illegible] delegates to the Sanitary Convention, held at Boston, in June last, were made by Gen. WETMORE, D[illegible] GRISCOM, and others. The Association adjourned to the first Thursday in October.

Chamber of Commerce.

OUR TRADE WITH THE EMPIRES OF THE EAST—INCREASED MAIL FACILITIES REQUIRED—RECEPTION OF MR. LINDSEY, M. P.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Thursday, the 6th inst., at the rooms of the Chamber, corner of William and Cedar streets, PELATIAH PERIT, President of the Chamber, occupying the Chair.

The following gentlemen, proposed at the previous meeting, were elected: SAMUEL CHURCHILL, G. GODFREY GUNTHER, HENRY W. JOHNSON.

Mr. SAMUEL D. BABCOCK was elected a member of the Committee on Arbitration, in place of JONATHAN STURGES, whose time had expired.

The President announced that Judge WILLIAM MARVIN, of the United States District Court of Florida, who had been appointed to represent the Chamber at the approaching meeting in Glasgow of the "Society for the Promotion of Social Science," had accepted the appointment, and had taken his departure on the 25th ult. for London and Glasgow, *via* Liverpool.

Gen. PROSPER M. WETMORE called the attention of the Chamber to the subject of the establishment of mail facilities between the Pacific coast of the United States and Asia, and which he deemed of great importance to the interests of American commerce. During the past few years three of the largest empires of the East had been opened to us, and American commerce was extending itself largely. Our trade with Siam, owing to a reduction of tonnage duties by that Government, had been benefited last year a half million of dollars. Through the agency of our Government, a treaty had been effected with China by peaceful measures, and not by the operations of war; and it was natural, therefore, to suppose that while other nations were at war with her, we might secure a profitable trade. The intercourse with Japan, too, was developing itself, and was rapidly extending. He had heard that one house in this City had received the bill of lading of 10,000 chests of tea from that country. Yet, with our important interests there, American merchants could only communicate with their correspondents through the mails of other countries, passing through Europe and through the Isthmus of Suez. Was that in accordance with the spirit of the age—a spirit which ought to actuate an enterprising nation? This country was entitled to take the first rank among commercial nations, and yet she had no means of communicating without the use of foreign mails. The war between China and England had existed two months before it was known in this country, while it had been known in England within forty-five days. Again: this country was to become the financial and commercial centre of the world. On either side of the Pacific, where existed gold mines which exceeded all other contributions of the soil, in the precious metals known to us, the one side was belonging to England, and the other to this country. It was an inevitable necessity that the foreign trade reach England over this continent, so that in our commerce with the East, instead of our merchants going to London and buying the bills of the BARING BROTHERS, with which to buy teas, the English merchants must come here to buy our bills, founded upon our mining wealth, with which to make their purchases in China. Should we wait supinely until San Francisco established the mail communications? It would be done by that city of ten years' growth unless we anticipated them. American commerce, Mr. WETMORE urged, could not be properly protected unless by communication regularly established, and no commercial man would venture to send a ship abroad unless he could reach his correspondents with instructions; and this we could not now do unless through a foreign mail-bag; and it was known that recently an entire mail-bag from this port was stopped in London, because a half-dozen letters in it were not prepaid.

Again, it had been announced that a railroad communication had been commenced, to connect San Francisco with the Washoe Silver Mines, and which would be completed in two years. The silver produced by those mines would reach San Francisco, and it would thence go to China, or it would be used to furnish the capital upon which commercial bills would be drawn for use in China. These were the general considerations which would doubtless be presented more effectively by the Committee, the appointment of which he proposed by the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Chamber, an urgent necessity exists for the establishment, at an early day, of mail facilities between the cities of San Francisco, in California, and Shanghai, in China, with connections at such intermediate ports as the interests of commerce may indicate.

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE seconded the resolution, and, in doing so, referred to the difficulties attending the mail service, owing to its being monopolized by the Government, and which was done greatly to the detriment of the interests of commerce. The sea mail service was attended with enormous expense, and had resulted unfortunately. In our first steam mail service with Great Britain, that country, owing to a defect in our treaty, had monopolized nearly all the revenue arising from the service, while our California mail service had been frequently interrupted.

The resolution of Gen. WETMORE was adopted.

Gen. WETMORE moved that the resolution just adopted be referred to a Select Committee of seven members, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Chamber the draft of a memorial to Congress, asking for the establishment of mail facilities between California and China. Adopted.

The Chair constituted Messrs. A. A. Low, Royal Phelps, W. T. Coleman, Joseph S. Allen, Fletcher Westray, P. M. Wetmore and Geo. Opdyke such Committee.

At the suggestion of Mr. DAVID OGDEN, the question of the reception of Mr. LINDSEY, a member of the British Parliament, who had been appointed recently by that Government to confer with the authorities at Washington upon the subject of the commercial relations existing between the two countries, came before the Chamber for consideration. Mr. OGDEN stated that though the Senate, under misapprehension, had stated that no action was required to be taken upon the matter, yet he thought that the subject was one of great importance. In the matter of collisions: as the British law now existed, if an American vessel ran down a British vessel it was liable for the entire cargo and vessel; and, whereas, if a British vessel ran down an American vessel she was only liable, according to British law, to the value of the ship and freight of the vessel doing the damage.

On motion of Mr. P. M. WETMORE, the officers of the Chamber were authorized to receive Mr. LINDSEY on his arrival and confer upon the subject.

The following gentlemen were nominated as members of the Chamber:

Charles Congdon, Geo. A. Crocker, Wm. B. Crocker,
Archibald Gracie, William Miles, Henderson Moore,
Robert Roy, George T. Plume, Gustav. W. Smith.

The President announced that the Annual Report of the Chamber for the year 1859-60 had been issued in an octavo volume, and had been distributed among the members.

The Chamber then adjourned to Thursday, Oct. 4.

The Alleged Frauds upon Insurance Companies.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY AND ANOTHER ARREST.

Justice CONNOLLY yesterday resumed, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, the examination of the circumstances attending the alleged frauds upon several of the Marine Insurance Companies, in connection with the loss of the bark *E. A. Kinsman*. On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. D. S. MILLS, who is charged with being one of the principals in the alleged conspiracy to defraud, was arrested at Southold, L. I., and he was present during the proceedings. The magistrate fixed his bail at $5,000, and he was placed in custody of Detective Sampson until the required surety should be furnished.

The first witness examined was *Mr. Frank E. Lancaster*, broker, at No. 72 Beaver-street, who formerly had been in the employ of Mr. Pedrajas, one of the accused. He was questioned at considerable length, but nothing material to the issue was elicited from him.

José Navarro was then examined. He deposed: I do business at No. 54 Exchange-place; the parties composing our firm are José N. Mora, Antonio N. Mora and myself; the advances on the bark *E. A. Kinsman* and cargo were not made to any other person than D. S. Mills; the payments were made by order of Mr. Mills in different amounts to different parties; this arrangement was a modification of the original agreement which would have been difficult to carry out; Mr. Pedrajas advised us about the vessel on June 2; he said that Mr. Mills had an invoice of goods on board the bark, shipped to Havana, and wished to consign them to our house there, asking us to advance upon the cargo at the usual rate of commission; the arrangement was not perfected at that interview, but subsequently Mr. Mills and Mr. Pedrajas called upon us and the matter was agreed upon. At this interview Mr. Mills proposed that we should buy the *E. A. Kinsman* for him; he said the vessel was very cheap and that he had parties in Havana ready to buy her there for $7,000 or $8,000; he wished us to advance the required amount to purchase the vessel and pay $4,000 to Mr. Pedrajas; also to advance some smaller sums for victualling the vessel and to pay the wages of the crew; he proposed that these amounts should be advanced on the goods and on the vessel; he stated that the goods were worth $20,000, and that he would show me the vouchers; he explained the general character of the goods, but I cannot now remember what was said on that point; we assented to his proposition in general terms; the first sum of money was paid by us on the 6th of June; prior to the payment we had not informed ourselves as to the particulars of the cargo, but had understood that it was a general cargo of such merchandise as is usually shipped to Havana; we found no discrepancy between Mills' statement and the invoice; we got the invoice of goods shipped by Mills soon after the 6th of June; I have a copy of that invoice, but it is not with me now; the invoice now shown me is similar to the copy in my possession; it was made out by Mr. L'Orguerre and left at our office by that gentleman; it was made up from sundry bills brought by Mr. Mills, who asked as a favor that Mr. L'Orguerre should be allowed to make it from them; the advances were made on this invoice and on the vessel.

Q.—Can you enumerate the sums advanced and give the dates? [Objected to by counsel for the defence, but the question was allowed.] A.—On the 5th of June we paid $200 to the Captain of the *E. A. Kinsman*; on the 6th we paid $5,000 to J. M. Macias, and $230 07 to Walsh & Co., for shipping the crew; on the 8th, $27 62 to bearer for pilotage; on the 9th, $306 29 to Swift & Co.; on the 13th, $250 for insuring the vessel; on the 7th, $11 85 for clearance; on July 12th, $100 to Capt. Downs; on the 12th, $35 69, also $1,207 90 for insurance on cargo and $4,000 in liquidation of an old debt due Mora & Nephew by Pedrajas; the last item was an order of Mills on us in favor of J. C. Pedrajas; the total amount of the advances was $11,369 82; these advances were made in accordance with the terms of the original agreement; I do not know whether it was a condition of the agreement that the $4,000 paid to Pedrajas was to be devoted to the payment of Mora & Nephew; the matter was spoken of, but we should have concluded the agreement without any such condition; when the arrangement was effected we believed the invoice to be a correct one, and shall still continue to believe it, until there is proof to the contrary; my clerk, Mr. L'Orguerre, can tell you more with reference to exhibits Nos. 1, 2 and 3 than I can; we made no private matter of this business with Mr. Mills; all our clerks were present, I think; Mr. Pedrajas was present at some of the interviews; I do not remember whether anything was said by Mills or Pedrajas with reference to insuring the goods, although they may have requested me to do so; we heard of the loss of the bark through our house in Havana, to whom she was consigned, and we informed the Insurance Companies of the fact.

At this stage of the proceedings the further hearing of the case was postponed to Monday next at 10 o'clock.

Counsel for the prosecution notified the Court that he should prefer charges of false pretences against the accused, in addition to those of conspiracy to defraud, and would be prepared with the necessary affidavits on Monday.

The Mayor and the Fourth-avenue Mains.

The following is a copy of the letter from the Croton Board, transmitted to the Mayor on Wednesday afternoon, but, up to the close of business hours yesterday, no reply had been received:

SEPT. 5, 1860.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD, MAYOR—*Sir*: As the Board of Alderman, at its last meeting on the 3d inst., did not concur with the Board of Councilmen, directing a suspension of the work of laying the large main water-pipe through the Fourth-avenue by days' work, we beg leave again to call your attention to the pressing necessity for the early completion of the work, and to ask if, in view of that necessity and of the fact that our Board are precluded by the action of the Common Council from proceeding with it by contract, you feel authorized to countersign the warrants which will become necessary in its prosecution by days' work.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
Acting-President.

Police Reports.

A SWINDLER PERSONATING A POLICE-OFFICER.

On Tuesday evening, a well-dressed man, known as Henry H. Southwick, *alias* Simmons, was arrested in the City Hall Park by Officers Phillips, of the Second, and Carr, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of having personated a policeman, and, by unauthorized representations, to have obtained considerable sums of money from abandoned women, whom it was his habit to accost in the street and frighten into a compliance with his demands. In this way he is said to have operated for a considerable period, and at length had become so emboldened by his success that he recently approached Officer Phillips and offered him a bribe to secure the release of one Elizabeth Fitzsimmons, a prostitute, who, through the instrumentality of the officer, had been sentenced to the Penitentiary. The accused, at that time, stated that he was a member of the Brooklyn force, and had been detailed for duty at the Barclay-street Ferry; that he possessed considerable influence with the Commissioners, and that he would make it an object for him, in more than a financial sense, to effect the woman's discharge. Phillips refused to act as desired, and, doubting his story, asked to see the prisoner's shield, but he did not exhibit that emblem of a Policeman's authority, offering as an excuse that he had accidentally left it at the Station-house. At the close of the interview, Southwick promised to call on Phillips again. Subsequent inquiry demonstrated that the man was an impostor, and on Wednesday evening the officers again met him and took him into custody. Justice BRENNAN temporarily committed him to await the result of an examination.

STABBING ENCOUNTER IN A DANCE-HOUSE.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a disturbance occurred in a dance-house, known as "Union Hall," kept by a colored man named SIDNEY MCFARLAND, in the rear of No. 13 Laurens-street, between a number of negroes who had assembled at the place. The fight became general and during its progress, it is charged that Alexander Turner, a hotel-waiter, produced a knife and inflicted a dangerous stab in the breast of Richard Vassar, who lives at No 56 Thompson-street, and that he also used his weapon upon John Cutlett, another of his companions, who was wounded in the abdomen. The assailant attempted to run away, but he was pursued and arrested by Officer Goodrich, of the Eighth Precinct, who had learned of the affray. The prisoner, who states that he recently arrived in this City from Philadelphia, was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH and held for trial. His victims were removed to their respective residences, and placed under medical care.

ROBBERY OF GUESTS AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Alexander McCue, an Irish youth, residing at No. 31 Park-street, and employed as "bell-boy" at the Astor House, was arrested yesterday by Special-Officer Devoy, on suspicion of having stolen a gold watch, valued at $100, from Mr. John B. Moxley, of Ross County, Ohio, who is temporarily stopping at the hotel in question. The watch was taken from the complainant's bed-room, and was found in the prisoner's possession. McCue admitted having committed the theft, but excused himself by pleading that he was drunk at the time. A pawn-ticket was also taken from him, representing a silver watch, worth $25, which had been pledged in Pearl street, and which he had stolen from Mr. John Bishop, of Plattsburgh, another of the guests. He was held for trial by Justice KELLY on both charges.

A FAMILY DIFFICULTY—TWO MEN STABBED.

About 9 o'clock last evening a fight occurred in the tenement house, No. 31 Roosevelt-street, between two Irishmen named Cornelius Sullivan and Michael Shay, whose families have lived on bad terms in contiguous apartments for some time past. In the encounter Sullivan received several wounds with a knife at the hands of Shay, and he was subsequently taken to the Hospital by the Police. Shay, also, was so shockingly beaten and cut upon the head, that he remains in an insensible condition.

AN ICE-DEALER CHARGED WITH STEALING.

Officer O'Donnell, of the Fourth Precinct, yesterday arrested one Michael Walsh, driver of an ice-cart, on a charge of having stolen a leather bag containing $83 from the liquor-store of William Hussey, No. 36 Oliver-street. It is said that the accused, on Wednesday morning, delivered some ice at complainant's place of business, and afterwards lounged against the counter for a few minutes. After the prisoner had gone the money was missed, and Hussey inferred that he had leaned across the bar, and taken the bag which contained the money. Justice KELLY committed the accused, pending an examination.

A DARING THIEF.

Early on Wednesday evening, as Mrs. Maeder, residing at No. 155 West Fourteenth-street, was walking in Sixth-avenue, a German lad, named Jacob Calston, snatched her reticule, which contained $25, from her arm, and ran away. A cry of "Stop thief" was raised by the persons who witnessed the robbery, and the fugitive was captured by Officer Cristopher, who also recovered the money. The thief was held for trial.

PASSING A COUNTERFEIT BILL.

A man named WM. AIRGOOD was arrested on Wednesday evening by Officer Keeley, of the First Precinct, for attempting to pass a counterfeit $5 bill on the Bank of Jersey City, at the store of Joseph Goldberg, No. 2 Albany-street, in payment for some shirts. The prisoner stated that he had procured the bill of a man in Jersey City, and did not know that it was bad. He was, nevertheless, committed by Justice WELSH for examination.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Tax Budget—Free Books Again—Appropriation for a Wharf.

The Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors held an adjourned meeting in the Common Council chamber last evening, Aldermen KALBFLEISCH, in the Chair.

After the preliminary business had been disposed of, Supervisor WILSON moved to add to the appropriation for School purposes $13,000 to purchase books for the pupils in the public schools. The motion was opposed for a variety of reasons. Supervisor CROWELL opposed it upon principle. As well might the Board furnish the pupils their clothing, he said. If it was the true policy the amount named was not sufficient, as, in the opinion of the Superintendent, who was in favor of free books, it would cost between thirty and forty thousand dollars for the first year. There were 49,320 scholars on register in the schools, and in his opinion it would cost at least $40,000 to supply so large a number. Alderman DAYTON did not believe the Board had the power to make the appropriation—that could only be done by the Common Council; besides, the Board of Education had not asked money for this purpose. Alderman STRONG was in favor of the motion because he believed in affording every facility for the rising generation to obtain an education. These in substance were the different views expressed about the matter. The motion was lost.

The Fire Department appropriation was again brought up by Alderman CASHOW, who moved to add $4,000 for a house and lot for Hose Company No. 12, Western District. The motion was lost.

Supervisor MURPHY moved that $4,000 be appropriated to construct a pier and bulkhead at the foot of North Second-street, E. D. He said the city owned that street, and there was not a single public dock in the whole Eastern District, and the interest of that section of the city required such an accommodation. Alderman DAYTON contended that the city had no authority whatever to appropriate money for that purpose.

Supervisor SPARKMAN thought the Board might as well raise money to pay off all the indebtedness of the Eastern District, as to raise money for a wharf. After a somewhat lengthy discussion the motion prevailed.

POLITICAL.—The Young Men's Douglas Association have appointed a Committee to wait upon Messrs. DOUGLAS and JOHNSON and invite them to address the Democracy of Kings County. The Republicans of Queens County are making arrangements to hold a grand mass meeting at East New-York, Oct. 11. They intend to make a whole day of it, and invite their friends from Kings and Suffolk counties to help them. The South Brooklyn Republican Campaign Club had another large and spirited meeting last evening in their Wigwam, on Court, opposite Douglas-street. Addresses were made by Hon. WELCOME R. BEEBEE, of New-York, and Hon. James A. BRIGGS, of Ohio.

TIRED OF LIFE.—GEORGE PATCHEN, a young man residing at the corner of Clinton and Amity streets, attempted to commit suicide on Wednesday by arsenic. As he was about to swallow the poisonous drug, a friend, who had been watching his movements, struck the glass from his hand, and handed the young man over to the police. Disappointed hopes in regard to securing the affections of a young lady, it is said, caused him to make this attempt upon his life.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS ARRESTED.—HENRY KLINE, GEORGE THOMAS and EDWARD POWELL were arrested yesterday, on complaint of PETER HANK, for highway robbery. The complainant alleges that a few days ago the accused knocked him down at the corner of Eleventh and South First-streets, and robbed him of a watch. The accused were held for examination.

POLICE BUSINESS.—During the month of August, Justice MOREHOUSE, of the Third District Court, disposed of 305 cases, brought before him by the Police, for the following offences: Intoxication, 198; vagrancy, 30; assault and battery, 25; violating city ordinances, 23; petit larceny, 11; fighting, 69; grand larceny, 2; habitual drunkards, 5; gambling, 2.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of a boy, apparently about 15 years of age, was taken out of the water at Red Hook Point yesterday, supposed to be the remains of a son of F. LEONHART, No. 113 St. Mark's-place, New-York, who was drowned on Sunday last, while bathing at the foot of Seventy-first-street, E. R.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HORTON on the body of a woman named ESTHER LANE. It appeared that she was turned into the street by her landlord a few days ago for non-payment of rent, and died from intemperance and exposure.

BURGLARY.—The house of Mr. TROWBRIDGE, No. 206 Clinton-street, was robbed a few days since, during the absence of the family, of property valued at $200. The thieves gained admission by means of false keys.

New-Jersey.

THE NEWARK AND BLOOMFIELD RAILROAD.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Newark and Bloomfield Railroad Company was held in Newark on Tuesday. The Board of Directors of last year was reëlected and the annual report was submitted. The receipts for the year ending July 31 were $19,051 70—an increase of $6,845 32 over those of the year preceding, while the expenses were but $1,000 greater. The total number of passengers carried over the road was 107,169, against 76,700 to July 31, 1859. Of this increase, 16,847 was to Bloomfield alone. No accident has occurred to any of the passengers during the year. It is contemplated during the ensuing year to build an embankment across Watsessing Lake, to take the place of the present trestle bridge, thereby rendering travel over it safer. Surveys have been made for the proposed extension to the Notch, near Paterson, but nothing further has been done in the matter.

Poughkeepsie Regatta—Second Day's Races.

NEW-YORK WINS FIVE OUT OF TWELVE PRIZES GIVEN IN THE REGATTA.

The second day's five-mile races took place yesterday, with the greatest *éclat* and a much larger attendance than on the first day. Several steamers accompanied the boats. The first race yesterday was for two pair sculls, working boats, in which were three entries; was rowed for by the *Maggie*, of New-York, 17 feet, James Culross and John Eckerson, which took the first prize, $20; time, 44 min. 26 sec. *The Cataract*, of Yonkers, 17 feet, rowed by Jas. H. Waldron and Abram Benson, took the second prize, $10—time, 45 min. 34 sec. It is but justice to Culross to say that his boat *Maggie* weighs 175 pounds, and himself a light-weight lad, while the *H. Genet*—working-boat?—weighed but 65 pounds, and Dennis Leary is a powerful heavy weight, who pulled her in the single scull working boat race the first day. Some fair rule should be adopted for boats of this class.

SECOND RACE.—The second race was for single-scull shell-boats; first prize, $90; second prize, $60, had no less than nine entries, and eight started.

The race was one of the utmost excitement, and notwithstanding it was said that Joshua Ward, of Newburgh, was not well, bets to a large amount were laid on him at even against the field, although Andy Fay, John Hancon, P. Lynch, and others were opposed to him. Just previous to getting into his boat he was in bed, and it was said that at Newburgh they were betting quite freely in the morning that he would not win the race, and that he would only start. This proved correct.

The start was a beautiful one, and was effected with a clear course, owing to the efforts of the Police boats and the good order of outsiders. The confidence in the *Oscar Teed* (26 feet) winning was still further confirmed by Joshua Ward taking the lead and keeping it for about half a mile, during which the betting was quite brisk in his favor. He was closely followed by the *Thos. Jefferson*, (30 feet,) of New-York, Andy Fay; *Augustus Pruyn*, (28 feet,) of Newburgh, John Hancon; *Major Morton*, (25 feet,) of Newburgh, Gilbert Ward; the next followed, the *Mary Bell Roberts*, (26 feet,) of New-York, P. Lynch, being first, and the *Wm. Armstrong*, (26 feet,) of New-York, John McCready, last. Before the first mile had been rowed, Joshua Ward gave up and rowed to the shore, and the first prize was won amidst the greatest cheering for Andy Fay by the *Thos. Jefferson*, coming home in 39 min. 15 sec.; the *Augustus Pruyn*, John Hancon, second, in 39 min. 22 sec.; the *M. B. Roberts*, P. Lynch, in 39 min. 25 sec., and Gilbert Ward and John McCready soon after.

THIRD RACE.—The third race, for four-oared shell boats, first prize $150, second prize $75, had three entries, namely: The *George W. Shaw*, of Poughkeepsie, 40 feet long, rowed by H. Wooden, W. Stevens, John Best and E. Beneway; the *George J. Brown*, of New-York, 37 feet long, built by McKay, of Brooklyn, rowed by D. Leary, Jno. Biglin, Jos. Biglin and B. Biglin, all young striplings; and the *Judge Voorhis*, of Brooklyn, 37½ feet, rowed by C. Wetherell, W. T. and J. Sellars.

The Poughkeepsie boat and crew were the favorites from the start, and won, after a very even and exciting contest, in 32 min., 54 sec; the *George J. Brown* being second in 33 min., 9 sec.

Judge Nelson, County Judge of Poughkeepsie, addressed the people from the balcony of the hotel, complimenting both spectators and contestants upon the good order and fair play which had characterized the whole regatta, which was a noble sport, calculated to give health and vigor to the body and mind. He then presented for the Committee the different prizes.

[Advertisement.]

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

This certifies that my wife was afflicted with prolapsus and irregularities and weakness for a long time. She was attended by the best doctors in this section, who all said they could cure her easily; but she grew worse. Hearing the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon highly recommended, I tried it, and to my surprise and great joy it cured her. She is now heavier and better than ever in her life. My education prejudiced me against all advertised remedies, or I should have tried it sooner; but I cannot withhold this testimony, for it is due in justice to what I must believe the best medicine in the world for all diseases of women.

T. E. ATKINSON.

COFFEEVILLE, Miss., July 8, 1860.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S UTERINE CATHOLICON

is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, inflammation, local derangement of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.

Price $1 50 per bottle. ☞FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK.☜

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☞Dr. BRIDGE pledges his word for the truth of the above, and to induce confidence where he is not known, he is permitted to refer, among others, to

HORACE GREELEY, *of the New-York Tribune.*
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, Mass.*
Prof. MILO P. JEWETT, *of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., (late of Alabama.)*

[Advertisement.]

Kind words never blister the tongue or lips, but none save those who understand the constitution of the human mind are able to govern themselves on all occasions. Phrenology correctly understood and applied enables all to restrain angry passions. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, give Phrenological Examinations with advice daily.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM, the indomitable BARNUM, is carrying the entire public before him, and driving them, with the immense novelties and curiosities which his bills and advertisements announce, to his Museum faster than ever an army drove its enemies before them. If you have no desire to go there, it is not safe for you to read his advertisements in our columns this morning.

[Advertisement.]

ESTABLISHED TWENTY YEARS.—HIRAM ANDERSON, at No. 99 Bowery. The largest assortment of Fall Carpets ever offered, displayed in ten spacious salesrooms, consisting of English Medallion, Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, (also real Brussels,) three-ply and ingrain Carpets, mats, matting, druggets, shades, etc., at prices far below any quoted in this City.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY.
No. 707 Broadway.
PHOTOGRAPHS, IVORYTYPES,
MINIATURES IN OIL AND DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

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The only correct likeness in the United States of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on exhibition at Gurney's Gallery.

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Copies for sale.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

ERYSIPELAS POSITIVELY CURED.—A course of two weeks steady use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, will completely eradicate all traces of Erysipelas from the system, providing the instructions accompanying the Medicine are strictly followed out.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Sept. 6—6 P. M.

FLOUR advanced 25c., but dull; sales at $5 50 for extra State; $7 for favorite double extra City brands. WHEAT scarce and market closed firm; sales last night 9,000 bush. No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 17; 14,000 bush. do., to arrive, at $1 16; 6,000 bushel No. 2. do., to arrive, $1 15; to-day, 16,000 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring, to arrive, at $1 15; 10,200 bush. Red Winter Ohio, to arrive, at $1 25. CORN very scarce and held firmly at 58c.; no sales. OATS in demand; sales 5,000 bush. State, to arrive, at 34c. BARLEY firm; sales 7,000 bush. Canadian on private terms. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged at 35c. on Flour; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9½c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—10,000 bush. Wheat; 60,000 bush. Barley. *Canal Exports*—5,748 bbls. Flour; 28,000 bush. Wheat; 24,000 bush. Corn.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Sept. 6—1 P. M.

FLOUR firm and in fair demand. WHEAT firm; demand active; sales 48,000 bush. No. 1 Chicago, in part to arrive, at $1 11@$1 12½; 6,200 bush. No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 15; 29,000 bush. Red Winter at $1 18@$1 19; 23,000 bush. White Winter, in part to arrive, at $1 23@$1 23½. CORN in fair demand, and firm; sales 50,000 bush. at 52½c.@53½c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Lake Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 78,000 bush. Wheat; 9,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 136,000 bush. Wheat; 73,000 bush. Corn; 8,000 bush. Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 6.

COTTON firm; sales, to-day, 2,000 bales, at 10⅛c. @10¼c. for middling. FLOUR firm at $5 90@$5 95 for superfine. CORN—an advancing tendency; sales, at 66c.@75c. SUGAR quiet, at 9⅛c.@9⅝c., for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES—prices irregular. Mess PORK held at $22. LARD firm; sales, in barrels, at 15c. BACON firm. Freight and Exchange unaltered.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 6.

FLOUR quiet and steady; Howard-street and Ohio at $6, and City Mills held at the same rate. WHEAT firm; Western white, at $1 30@$1 40; red, $1 20@$1 30; Southern, $1 40@$1 75. CORN active; yellow at 70c.@73c.; white, 72c.@77c., an advance. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. COFFEE more active, at 13½c.@13¾c. WHISKY dull and heavy, at 22½c.@23c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 6.

FLOUR market closed with an advancing tendency at $5 25 for Superfine, October delivery. WHISKY, 20c. WHEAT active and advanced 2c. BACON closed buoyant. Sight Exchange on New-York at ½ ℘ cent. premium.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Thos. M. Mayhew, from Bermuda—H. Bates, McNamara Russell, J. Hadfield, D. Robinson.

In bark Mercy Ellen, from Ciudad Bolivar—Mr. Henry Hellmann.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 33 | Sun sets.... 6 24 | Moon rises... 9 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 56 | Gov. Island.12 45 | Hell Gate.... 2 07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Mount Vernon, Layfield, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Star of the West, Brown, Havana, M. O. Roberts; W. H. Webb, Leach, New-Orleans, master.
Steamer Ironsides, Vandeveer, Philadelphia.
Ships C. Davenport, Kelley, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Wm. Tell, Funck, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.
Barks Nashua, Lewis, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Albertina, Barton, Havana, Moses Taylor & Co.; Tuisko, Damnerman, Bremen, Enshen & Unkart.
Brigs Ocean Bird, Shakford, Para, Burdett, Everett & Co.; Lucretia, Maxwell, Halifax, H. G. Donovan; Waccawan, Nichels, Sagua, R. P. Buck & Co.
Schooners Louisa, Gantile, Wilmington, R. M. Blackwell; Sir C. Campbell, (Br.,) Vigers, Halifax, H. G. Donavan; Enchantress, Abeel, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.: R. P. King, Leeds, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Star, Cahoon, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; W. P. Williams, Rose, Chester, J. W. McKee; M. M. McNiel, Turpie, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Bella Peck, Gardiner, Providence, L. Kinney; E. C. Johnson, Lockwood, Richmond, ——; Howard, Baker, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Greyhound, (Br.,) Gamage, Halifax, J. S. Dealey; S. Cullen, Cullen, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; D. Smith, Denton, Jacmel, Kunhardt & Co.
Sloop W. H. Bowen, Brotherton, Providence, master.
Barge R. P. Douty, Cole, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. 5th inst., 3½ P. M., signalized steamship James Adger, for Charleston. Same day, 5 P. M., steamship Florida, for Savannah.
Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.
Steamship Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.
Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.
Steamer Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Steamer Daylight, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Barstow & Pope.
Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.
Ship W. V. Kent, Wilcox, Liverpool July 15, with coal to F. Consinery. Experienced light westerly winds and calms the entire passage. 2d inst., lat. 40 45, lon. 69 55, took pilot from boat Ezra Nye, No. 2.
Bark John Benson, Gardner, Ponce, P. R., Aug. 21, with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co. July 21, on outward passage, lat. 33 16, lon. 56 28, was boarded by U. S. steamer Seminole for Rio Janeiro.
Bark Evening Star, Armstrong, New-Haven 12 hours, in ballast, to master, Was towed to this port by steam-tug J. M. Lewis.
Bark Johann Martin, (Prus.,) Radmann, Providence 4 ds., in ballast to master.
Bark Mercy Ellen, Griffen, Ciudad Bolivar 22 ds., and 17 ds. from the bar, with hides to Harbeck & Co.
Brig Daniel Trowbridge, Scofield, New-Haven 2 ds., to D. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.
Schr. Petrel, Robinson, Buck's Island 8 ds., with stone for Sandy Hook Fortifications.
Schr. H. Curtis, Blanchard, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to master.
Schr. Julia Ann, Gray, St. George, with stone for Sandy Hook Fortifications.
Schr. H. S. Barnes, Raymond, Harwich 3 ds., with fish to master.
Schr. Sarah Gardner, Gardner, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.
Schr. Gen. Peavey, Hunt, Lubec 5 ds., with fish and plaster to J. Boynton & Son.
Schr. M. E. Pearson, Coombs, Bucksport 7 ds., with lumber to master.
Schr. Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 6 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.
Schr. Broadfield, (of Dennis,) Fisk, Nassau, N. P., Aug. 5, with logwood, sugar, &c., to Montell & Co.
Schr. Emma, (Br.,) Scott, Lingan, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to Richard Irvin.
Brig Henrietta, (Hol.,) Dyker, Amsterdam 52 ds., with mdse. to Funke & Meinke.
Brig Thos. M. Mayhew, Harvey, Bermuda 6 ds., in ballast to Smith, Jones & Co.
Brig C. H. Sampson, Cook, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to F. G. Ward & Co.
Schr. Southern Belle, Smith, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to D. C. Murray. Sld. in co. with schr. Manhassett, 6 ds., with cotton to D. C. Murray.
Schr. Mary, Boyd, Lubec 5 ds., with fish and plaster to John Boynton & Son.
Schr. Synepuxent, Scarbrough, Virginia 3 ds., grain.
Schr. Lucy Virginia, Hall, Virginia 3 ds., potatoes.
Schr. American Chief, Pressey, Rockland 4 ds., lime.
Schr. Maria Louisa, Tibbetts, Vinalhaven 6 ds., stone.
Schr. St. Lucar, Adams, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.
Schr. Empire State, Atwood, Kennebunk 5 ds.
Schr. Corinna M., Jones, Chatham 3 ds., with fish.
Schr. S. B. Buckley, Smith, Stonington 2 ds.
BELOW—One brig.
WIND—Sunset, very light from S. S. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Nashville, for Charleston; Huntsville, Savannah; Mount Vernon, do.; Roanoke, Richmond, &c. Ship Ella, New-Orleans. Barks Lamplighter, Demerara; Wenona, Port Verdres; Cienfuegos, Saltilla River. Brig Ocean Bird, ——.

By Telegraph.

NORFOLK, Sept. 5—Arr. at Hampton Roads, 5th, ship South America, of Boston, from Chincha.
Arr. at Quarantine, Br. schr. Lane, from Jamaica, bd. for New-York, leaking, mainmast sprung, and sails gone.
BOSTON, Sept. 6—Arr. ship Malay, Wilcomb, Manila; bark Vivid Light, Blanchard, Matanzas; steamer P. Sprague, Mathews, Philadelphia.
NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 6—Arr. ships Northern Chief, from Antwerp; Sam Locke, from Havre; bark Grapeshot, from Rio de Janeiro.
NORFOLK, Sept. 6.—Arr. in Quarantine, brig Virginian, four ds. from Bermuda, for repairs.

Miscellaneous.

LAUNCHED.—The new steamship John P. King, (named after the President of the Georgia Railroad Company,) and intended for Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co.'s line of Charleston steamers, was this afternoon successfully launched from Messrs. Westervelt's Ship-yard, foot of Houston-st., East River. She is a splendid model, and built of the very best material, her hull being of white oak, and hackmatack stem and stern of live oak. The following are her dimensions: tonnage, 2,000; length of keel, 235 feet; breadth of beam, 37 feet; depth of hold, 21 feet. She will have a single beam engine, with a cylinder 72½ inches in diameter and 12 feet stroke, two boilers, 26 feet long, (all built at the Allaire Works,) and will be commanded by Capt. Richard Adams, formerly of the steamship Union, and latterly of the James Adger.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 3.—The schr. Susan E., of Parsboro, N. S., from New-York, with a cargo of pork, flour, &c., for Harbor Grace, N. F., arrived here on the 2d inst., having lost anchors, chains and windlass in a heavy N. E. gale off Nantucket Shoals. Will repair and proceed.—(By letter.)

Spoken, &c.

Ida—bark, from Boston for St. Domingo, Aug. 22, lat. 20 10, lon. 67 49.
Morning Star—bark, Hillyer, from Porto Rico, for New-Haven, Aug. 28, lat. 29 15, lon. 70 08.